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62.8 ANNALS, MCH 95
RECEIVED
Department of Agriculture
Horsford's

- Descriptive
- Catalogue

of

Hardy Ornamentals

Herbaceous Plants

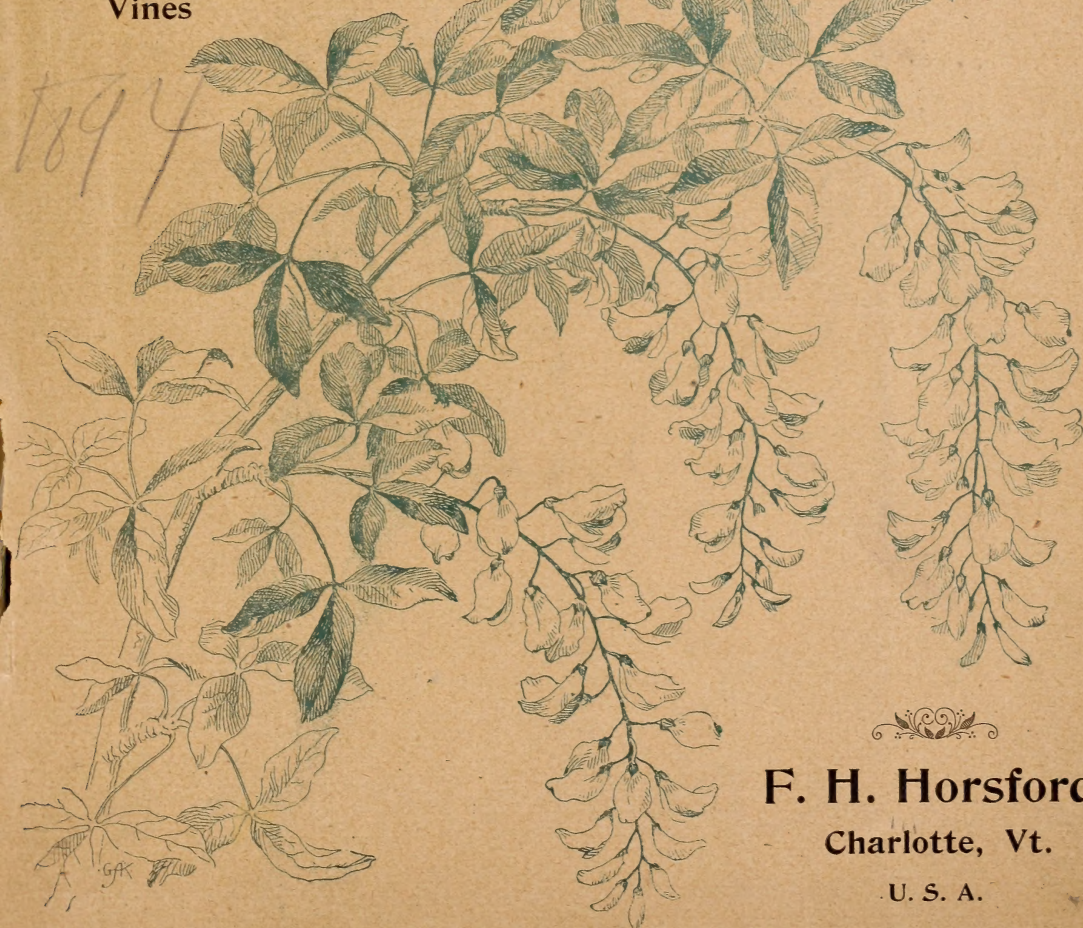
Bulbs

Ferns

Shrubs

and

Vines



F. H. Horsford,
Charlotte, Vt.

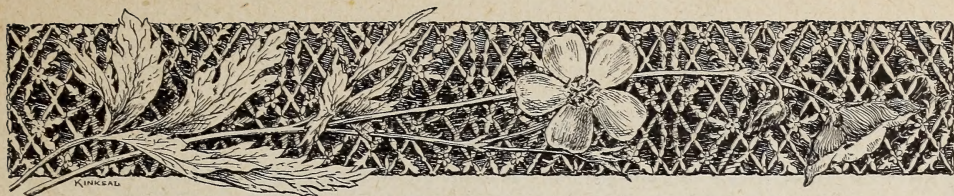
U. S. A.

CONTENTS.

	Page
INTRODUCTION.....	1
HARDY PERENNIALS FROM SEED	2
THE ROCK GARDEN.....	2
PROTECTING PLANTS.....	3
COLLECTIONS	3
HARDY PERENNIALS	4
HARDY TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS.....	28
SOUTHERN AND MEXICAN BULBS	30
HARDY FERNS	32
VINES AND CLIMBERS	36
SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES	39
ROSES.....	41
THE BOG AND WATER GARDEN	42
BOG AND AQUATIC PLANTS	43



Asplenium. (See page 33.)



INTRODUCTION.

I AM PRESENTING my patrons with this list of hardy plants, I am confident of their general approval, at least so far as assortment is concerned. After weeding out many of the less interesting natives from my collection, I have added a large number of the best foreigners. It is my intention to go still further in this direction the coming season. What we want is *the best* of the hardy kinds from every source.

It is, no doubt, quite conclusive to the majority that the advantage of this northern location for growing hardy stock is a great one. A plant that is suited to our Vermont winters is fitted for any cold temperate climate. It is not so much the fact that they have wintered here successfully, though it may be proof of hardiness, but that they have been reared here, developing under conditions similar to those of indigenous species, is one of the best points in their favor. Northern-grown stock of all kinds, whether it be garden seeds, fruit, shrubs or trees, has already a reputation of its own. How much more, then, may hardy perennial plants claim on this account!

When the distance is not too great, I would advise my customers to order their plants by express, unless the parcel is a heavy one, which, in that case might go cheaper and quite as safely by freight. Some, no doubt, at a great distance, will order by post. My prices include boxing, packing and delivery at the nearest freight, express or post-office, but *they do not include postage*. Those who order by mail must add 15 cents per dozen, to cover postage. Seeds, however, are an exception, and are prepaid at prices given.

Remittances may be sent at my risk by post-office order on Charlotte, Vermont, draft, or by registered letter. Please write your full address plainly in all communications. Half a dozen will be furnished at dozen rates. Those who wish to purchase in larger quantities will please make known their wants, when better rates will be given if my stock is sufficient.

Address

F. H. HORSFORD, CHARLOTTE, VERMONT.

Hardy Perennials from Seed.

HARDY PERENNIALS are not generally as easily grown from seed as annuals. Many of them are slow in coming up, and when once up are quite tender until they attain fairly good size. In a light, mellow soil some do very well planted at once in the open ground, but others need the protection of a cold-frame until they have sufficient roots to withstand the sun. Glass is, no doubt, the best covering if closely cared for, but I like the protecting-cloth quite as well. If the sun comes out unusually hot, and the glass is down, the plants may be killed in a short time, but with the cloth there is no danger. A light cotton will answer when only a small frame is used. It is best to have two frames, so the seedlings may be transplanted as soon as they are of sufficient size. This should be done as soon as a few roots are formed, and before they begin to crowd. The seed may be sown in pots or in rows. If in rows, the soil in the frame should be rich, light and mellow. A mixture of light, sandy loam and leaf-mold is excellent. If they are sown in pots, these should be filled a quarter or a third with crocks or small stones to insure good drainage, and the balance with a good, rich soil, such as has been advised for the rows, and in which the seed is sown. After the first transplanting the seedlings need a little more light, especially after two or three days, and if the weather is mild the covering may be raised, admitting light and air. I like two or three grades of the protecting-cloth, using the heaviest at first, and the thinner, which admits more light and air, after the plants have become stronger. If everything has gone well with them, the young seedlings will do to go outside in four to six weeks after the first transplanting; but the covering should be left off three or four days previous to this, in order to harden them off before the change. By giving the young seedlings a little exposure beforehand, and shading afterwards, I have had fairly good success in transplanting outside at first; but I like much better the plan of transplanting into the frame first, and then outside, as the plants seem enough better to pay for the extra work.

The Rock Garden.

THIS class of gardening is receiving much more attention in America than in former years. It is not only quite essential in the landscape development of many places, but it enables the cultivator to manage successfully many species that he might never otherwise succeed with in level culture. A conical rockery that would cover a six foot circle would afford room for a great many more plants on its larger surface—at least three times as many—as the six foot circle would accommodate were a bed made on the ground instead of the rockery; besides, a greater variety might be grown. The perfect drainage which the rockery would afford would be just the requirement which might be lacking for some species in the level bed. Where only a small bit of land for plants can be had, like some small corner in a city back yard, a rockery of this sort will make room for a great many more plants. In building such a rockery, a conical mound of earth is made to cover the foundation, and stones are laid, first around the bottom, then above those embedded in this mound, around and one above another, until the whole surface has been gone over, leaving larger and smaller pockets between the stones in which the plants are to be placed. It is well, when the stones are being laid, to add directly under and among them a prepared soil of five or six inches, composed of leaf-mold, good, rich loam and broken granite or other small broken stone. The pockets may be made to fit the various clumps to be set, larger tufts going into the larger pockets, and smaller plants into the small ones.

In selecting the stone for a rockery, it is best to get, if possible, a variety of shapes and sizes, and moss-covered stones, or such as are sprinkled with lichens, are much prettier for this purpose. In placing them in the rockery, the sides having the most moss or lichens are turned out. The stones should be deeply and firmly embedded in the earth, so as to be solid, and should be placed with a view

to allowing the rains to pass down among them into the soil, and not shingle or in any way prevent the free access of the water. Small rockeries of this sort may be of almost any size or shape. Whether conical in outline, elliptical, or merely a mound of irregular outline, if the stones are well selected and placed, the results will be the same so far as the growing of plants is concerned, and after these are of established size, the effect cannot be otherwise than pleasing. Old walls and other unsightly objects are often hidden in this manner. Soil is thrown up or carted in, making a slant from a little below the top of the wall back to the ground. Stones are embedded in this, and the prepared soil added as with the conical rockery. The taller species or some low shrubbery is planted along the highest portion next to the wall as a background. Taller species should go nearer the top, and the smaller next to the bottom.

The following quotation from the *Dictionary of Gardening* on this subject may be of interest to some contemplating a larger rock-work: "A rock garden may be successfully formed, where the surface is generally flat, by digging a deep cutting of an irregular outline through a piece of ground, and utilizing the soil thus obtained as mounds of uneven height along the upper part on either side, whereon trees and evergreen shrubs may be placed as background and for affording shelter. The stones should be arranged to form cavities of an irregular size and shape for the accommodation of various plants, from the sides of a walk made in the center of the cutting up the gradual slope formed by the soil, until the shrubs in the background are reached. It does not so much matter what the quality of the soil is underneath, providing it is porous enough to insure good drainage, as additional new soil should be given each plant when inserting it. Formality must be avoided as much as possible in the arrangement, and the stones should be deeply embedded in order to hold them firmly."

Protecting Plants.

LIKE a little protection for nearly all the hardy plants in winter: not a protection so much against frost, for this is natural to them, but a protection against mild winter weather. Plants that are hardy enough for the severest winter weather may be killed by alternate freezing and thawing. Nature in many instances provides this protection in the dead foliage falling about the plants. Yet, we cannot tell just how much of this exposure each species will bear during the winter, nor just how much it will have to bear. Our hardiest meadow grasses are frequently killed out in open winters, as is the case with winter cereals. With hardy perennials it is much the same. Species that are native to the coldest climates—that will stand almost any amount of cold, freezing weather—are often injured by alternate freezing and thawing. But a covering of two or three inches of swale or beaver meadow hay protects them from such sudden changes, and they come out from their covering in spring as fresh and green as those from under a snow-bank. A few of the more tender sorts may need three inches of forest leaves under the hay, but these are not necessary except for tender sorts. For the exclusion of all frost for species that will not bear freezing, six to ten inches of the leaves under the hay will be required.

Collections.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS FOR ROCKERIES OR FOR THE OPEN BORDER.

☞ State which the collection is for, when ordering.

50 distinct varieties, my selection, one of each,	\$6.00;	two of each,	\$11.00;	three of each,	\$15.00.
25 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.50;	" " " " " " " " " " " "	6.00;	" " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00.
12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.50;	" " " " " " " " " " " "	2.50;	" " " " " " " " " " " "	3.00.

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY PLANTS FOR THE SHADY CORNER.

30 distinct varieties, my selection, one of each,	\$3.50;	two of each,	\$6.25;	three of each,	\$8.50
20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.75;	" " " " " " " " " " " "	4.75;	" " " " " " " " " " " "	6.50
12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.50;	" " " " " " " " " " " "	2.50;	" " " " " " " " " " " "	3.00

Hardy Perennials.

ACHILLEA (Yarrow). These hardy species are easily grown in ordinary garden soil.

A. (filipendula) Eupatorium. A native of Caucasus. Flower heads brilliant yellow, in large corymbs often 5 inches wide. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. A fine plant for the back of the border. 15 cts. each.

A. moschata (Musky Yarrow). This Italian species is about 6 inches high; flowers white. A fine tufted Alpine, useful for the rockery. 20 cts. each.

A. "The Pearl." This splendid variety of *A. ptarmica* is one of the finest introductions for many years. It is very useful for cutting, producing its large, handsome flowers in the greatest profusion. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

A. ptarmica. (Double.) A fine species with double white flowers; fine for cutting. 15 cts. each.

ACANTHUS mollis. Flowers white or rose, in spikes $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length; 3 to 4 feet high. A native of Italy. 30 cts. each; seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ACTÆA alba (White Baneberry). About 2 feet high. Flowers white in early spring; fruit ivory white. Useful for shade or for rock work. 15 cts. each.

ACONITUM Napellus (Little Turnip). Common Monk's-Hood. Flowers blue, large, in a terminal raceme. A virulent poison to either human beings or cattle, and should be planted where no danger is likely to arise from its presence. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

A. Columbianum. A species from California and Oregon. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

ADONIS vernalis. One of the finest of early spring-flowering plants. Flowers golden yellow, 2 to 3 inches wide, in great abundance, on short stalks. A native of Europe. It needs a moist, sandy loam, and should not be disturbed when established. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.; seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

AGROSTEMMA coronaria (Mullein Pink). A native of Southern Europe. 1 to 2 feet high, with red and white flowers. Very useful for planting dry hill-sides or in the wild garden. Strong clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. coronaria alba. Much like the former type, except that the flowers are white. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

A. coronaria bicolor. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

A. Flos-Jovis. This plant attains a height of about 2 feet. Flowers rose-colored, continuing for a long time in bloom; fine for cutting. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen; seeds, 5 cts.

ALETRIS farinosa (American Star-Grass, or Colic-Root). Forms tufts of lance-shaped leaves, clustered at the base. Flowers in long spikes, white, bell-shaped. Fine for hot, sandy situations. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

ALLIUM acuminatum. Flowers deep rose, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, in many flowered umbels. 6 to 10 inches high. 10 cts. each.

A. Bidwelliæ. A fine little species for the rockery. A native of Nevada. Flowers bright rose, half an inch wide. 8 cts. each.

A. cernuum (Wild Onion). Flowers rose-colored. A small native species. 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

A. Cusickii. Oregon. 10 cts. each.

A. falcatum. Oregon. 10 cts. each.



Achillea, The Pearl.

ALLIUM, continued.

- A. Madidum.** Oregon. 8 cts. each.
A. platycaule. Northern California. 10 cts. each.
A. stramineum. A Siberian species, with yellow flowers in a dense, globular umbel. 15 cts. each.
A. tricoccum (Wild Leek). This is more interesting on account of its wide, green leaves, which appear very early in spring, than on account of its flowers, which are white but not showy or conspicuous, coming out after the leaves die down. 10 cts. each, 60 cts. per dozen.

ALSTROEMERIA aurantiaca. Flowers orange, streaked with red. Plant 3 or 4 feet high. Chili. A first-class cutting plant; quite hardy. 12 cts. each, two for 20 cts.

A. Chilensis. Flowers blood-red or pink; large, with yellow lines on the upper segments. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. 12 cts. each, two for 20 cts.; seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. psittacina. Flowers crimson at the base, greenish upward, and spotted with purple. Height 6 feet. 12 cts. each, two for 20 cts.

ALYSSUM Alpestre (Argenteum). A nice little tufted species 3 inches high, from Southern Europe; flowers yellow. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

A. saxatile (Golden Tuft). A native of Eastern Europe, with yellow flowers in close corymbose heads. A common, showy spring plant, about a foot high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

A. saxatile compacta (Gold Dust). A fine spring-blooming perennial, useful for bedding, massing or rock-work. 10 cts. each; seeds, 5 cts.

A. Wiersbeckii. A native of Asia Minor, which grows about 18 inches high, bearing a racemose corymb of yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

AMIANTHIUM muscætoxicum (Fly Poison). A North American plant, growing in open woods, bearing a handsome raceme of white flowers, turning greenish with age. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

ANCHUSA Italica. Flowers bright blue or purple, in paniced racemes. 3 to 4 feet high. 25 cts.

A. ochroleuca. 10 cts. each.

ANEMONE coronaria (Poppy Anemone). Flowers vary in coloring; solitary. A native of Southern Europe. Needs loamy soil and partial shade. 8 cts. each.

A. nemorosa (Wind-Flower). A low-growing little native plant, with white flowers. Needs a little shade and a light, sandy soil. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

A. nemorosa rubra. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

A. pulsatilla. A fine British species, well suited for the open border or rock-work. Flowers generally violet. Grows 6 to 10 inches high; needs dry situation and well-drained soil. 15 cts. each.

A. Pennsylvanica. Pretty white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

A. sylvestris. A pretty European species, with pure satin-white, slightly drooping flowers 1½ inches wide. Needs light, sandy soil, with mixture of leaf-mold, and a moist and shady situation. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

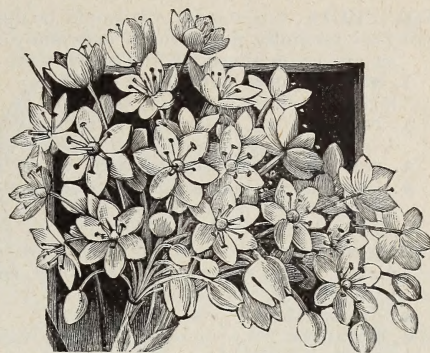
A. vernalis. Flowers violet inside, whitish outside, and covered with silky down. Not a very strong species. Thrives best in peat and loam compost. 8 cts. each.

ANEMONELLA Thalictroides (*Thalictrum Anemonoides*). 6 to 9 inches high, from a clustered, thickened root-stalk. Flowers in umbels, white, very early; fine for shady situations. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per dozen.

ANTHEMIS orbilica (Chamomile). Pretty daisy-like flowers in great abundance. 12 cts. each.

A. tinctoria. An English species, about 15 inches high. Flowers bright yellow. 15 cts. each.

ANTHERICUM liliago (St. Bernard's Lily). Flowers pure white, 1½ inches wide; plant about 15 inches high. A very free-blooming native of Southern Europe. 20 cts. each; seeds, 10 cts. pkt.



Allium.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). It would be difficult to say too much in favor of this genus of plants. They generally prefer moist and sandy situations, with free sunlight. Ordinary garden soil will answer for most species, but a few of the more delicate species need sand and leaf-mold.

A. atropurpurea (Siberian Columbine). Flowers dark purple or bluish violet; plant 2½ feet high. A border plant. 20 cts. each.

A. cœrulea. A somewhat tender Rocky Mountain species, which needs protection in winter. Very handsome. 20 cts. each, two for 35 cts.

A. cœrulea lutea. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

A. Canadensis (Common Wild Columbine). 9 to 18 inches high, bearing red and yellow flowers an inch long. A charming wild flower; fine for the rockery or border. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. glandulosa. One of the best of this genus, and one of the most attractive of all hardy perennials. Flowers large, rich, deep blue, and pure white corolla. Should be in every collection of hardy plants. 20 cts. each.

A. oxysepala. 15 cts. each.

A. truncata. A form of *A. formosa*, from California. 15 cts. each.

A. truncata viscida. 15 cts. each.

A. formosa. From the Pacific coast. 15 cts. each.

A. chrysantha. A fine Rocky Mountain species, quite hardy and easy of culture. Grows 2½ feet high, and forms a bush 2 or more feet wide, which is full of rich, golden yellow flowers for two months or more. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. vulgaris (Common English Columbine). This species is variously colored. A handsome and hardy species. 15 cts. each; seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. vulgaris alba. This is the white-flowered variety of the common English Columbine. Pretty for borders. 15 cts. each; seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

ARABIS albida foliosa. 6 to 9 inches high. Flowers in terminal racemes; white. A native of Taurida and Caucasus. 10 cts. each.

A. Alpina. A small European species, with white flowers. Grows about 6 inches high. Pretty for rock-work; needs sun. 15 cts. each.

A. Japonica. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. doz.

ASARUM Canadense (Wild Ginger-Root). 3 to 5 inches high; large dark green, kidney-shaped leaves. Flowers purple, usually hidden by the leaves, and are near the ground. Not a showy plant, but interesting on account of its foliage; nice for shady locations, where few plants would thrive. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen.

A. arifolium. A native of the Southern Alleghanies. Needs shade and a moist, well drained soil. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

A. Hartwegii. A hardy species from northern California. 15 cts. each.

A. Lemmonii. An interesting little species from the Pacific coast. 15 cts.

A. Virginicum. Has evergreen, shiny leaves, which add much to the beauty of the plant. 15 cts. each, two for 25 c.

ASPHODELUS luteus. About 3 feet high, bearing a long spike of fragrant yellow flowers, which are very desirable. Nice for borders. 20 cts. each.



Asarum Canadense.

ASCLEPIAS incarnata (Swamp Milkweed). A good perennial for bogs or shrubby borders, with large heads of pink flowers; fragrant. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. tuberosa (Butterfly-Weed, or Pleurisy-Root). A very attractive native, 1 to 2 feet high, with large umbels of bright orange-yellow flowers; needs sun. 20 cts. each; seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ASTILBE Japonica (*Spiraea Japonica*). Flowers pure white, in large, branching umbels. Plant 1 to 2 feet high. Native of Japan. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

ASTER Alpinus. A handsome hardy European species, about 8 inches high, with bright purple flower-heads 1 to 2 inches wide. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

A. Alpinus speciosus. Said to be one of the finest introduced for many years. 6 to 9 inches high, forming a compact mass, which is covered with large, circular flowers of a handsome violet color. Said to be perfectly hardy. 20 cts. each.

A. Douglasii. Flower-heads purple; plant 3 to 4 feet high. California. 25 cts. each.

A. lævis. A fine native, with sky-blue flowers. A native of dry wood-lands. 15 cts.

A. Novæ-Angliæ. A tall, handsome species; flowers violet and purple. 20c. ea.



Arisaema triphyllum.

ARISÆMA triphyllum (Jack-in-Pulpit, or Indian Turnip). Although common, it is interesting and useful for a shady location. Quite hardy; blooms in June and July. Needs a rich, moist soil. 10c.

A. Dracontium (Green Dragon). This plant is not a showy species, but is interesting, and does finely in the shade. 20 cts. each.

ARMERIA Montana. Sandy or gravelly loam. 15 cts. each.

AUBRIETIA Campbellii. A vigorous-growing variety, with deep violet-blue flowers. Useful for spring bedding. 10 cts. each., 75 cts per dozen.

A. Eyrei. Flowers large, rich purple in color. 15 cts. each.

BRODIAEAS in 18 named sorts; autumn planting. 10 cts. each; mixed Brodiaeas, 40 cts. per dozen.

BOCCONIA cordata (Japonica). Flowers buff-colored, numerous, in large terminal panicles. Plant 5 to 8 feet high. China. Well suited for planting among shrubs. 20 cts. each.

BLOOMERIA aurea. For autumn planting. Flowers half an inch wide, in umbels; yellow, with darker stripes. 10 cts. each.

CALLIRHOE involucrata. One of the finest trailing perennials in cultivation, which bears its large, beautiful, violet-crimson flowers in great profusion; perfectly hardy. Texas. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen; seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

C. involucrata var. linariæloba. Much resembling the former, but lighter flowers. 15 cts.

CAMASSIA Cusickii. A native of Oregon. A tall, many-flowered species, 3 or 4 feet high, with large, pale blue flowers. Plant deep, in rich soil, in sun. Probably the largest Camassia. 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

C. Fraseri (Wild Hyacinth). A foot or more high. 10 cts.

C. esculenta. About 1 foot high; flowers blue. California. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

C. Leichtlini. Larger than the preceding; flowers creamy white. 15 cts. each.

CALOCHORTUS in 17 named sorts, for autumn planting. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

C. Mixed. Autumn planting. 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

CAMPANULA. These are generally very easy of culture. The largest sorts succeed finely in any good garden soil, the Alpine species in the rockery. The seeds of annuals should be sown in early spring, and of biennials in June. Perennials are increased by dividing the roots, young cuttings in spring or by seed. All but one or two of the following are perennials:

C. carpathica. About 10 inches high, bearing blue flowers in loose panicles. A native of Transylvania. Useful for borders or rockery. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

C. medium (Canterbury Bells). Flowers blue, purple and white; plant 1 to 4 feet high. A biennial; fine for borders. 10 cts. each, 75 cts per dozen.

C. nobilis. A native of China. Grows about a foot high, with reddish violet, drooping flowers, which are crowded near the ends of the branchlets. Fine for borders. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

C. persicæfolia cœrulea. Flowers blue, shading to white. Plant 1 to 2 feet high; variable. 25 c.

C. persicæfolia alba plena. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

C. punctata. A Siberian species about 18 inches high, with whitish flowers spotted with red. A border plant. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

C. pyramidalis (Climbing Bellflower). Flowers pale blue or white, with a dark base; very numerous; plant 4 to 5 feet high. A native of Europe. Fine for borders or pot-culture. 20 cts.

C. Raineri. The erect flowers are blue. A native of Switzerland. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

C. strigosa. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

C. rotundifolia (Harebell). A slender species about a foot high. Flowers bright blue. 15 cts. each.

C. trachelium (Throatwort). One form slightly drooping flowers in a cluster, terminating the branchlets; corolla variously colored, bearded inside. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. Europe. Useful for borders. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

C. thyrsoides. About 18 inches high; sulphur-colored. Native of the Alps. Suited to rockery. 25 cts.

C. alliariæfolia. 15 cts. each.

CALYSTEGIA pubescens. Flowers flesh-colored, turning to bright rose; 2 to 3 inches wide. A native of China. A very pretty plant. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

CARNATION, Double Half-Hardy, Mixed. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

CATANANCHE cœrulea. A hardy perennial from southern Europe, with blue flowers. It grows about 3 feet high, and will thrive in ordinary border soil. 15 cts. each; seeds, 8 cts.

CENTAUREA dealbata. Flower-heads rose color; plant about 15 inches high. Useful for wild gardens, etc. 15 cts. each, three for 30 cts.

C. ruthenica (Russian). A hardy perennial, 3 feet high, with pale yellow flowers. 25 cts. each.

C. rutifolia. 15 cts. each.

CEPHALARIA Tartarica. 5 to 7 feet high, with large yellow flowers. Siberia. 35 cts. each.



Campanula.



Calochortus.

CHAMÆLIRIUM Carolinianum (Devil's-Bit). A smooth herb with wand-like stem, terminated by a wand-like raceme of small, bract-like flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

CASSIA Marilandica (American Senna). Flowers yellow, in axillary racemes. Said to be the only hardy perennial species. Thrives in any good garden soil. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

CARDAMINE rhomboidea. 12 to 15 inches high; flowers white. Moist; shade or sun. 10 cts. each, three for 25 cts.

CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides (Blue Cohosh, or Pappoose-Root). The foliage of this plant is dark green, and the large dark blue berries are interesting when ripe; the flower does not amount to much. It is a plant that does well in shade. 15 cts. each.

CERASTIUM Boissieri. A pretty silvery-leaved plant, with white, large flowers. 6 to 10 inches high. 25 cts. each.

C. Biebersteinii. Foliage bright green, in dense mass; flowers white. 20 cts. each.

CLAYTONIA parviflora. A small western species, which is pretty for a shady situation or for the shady portions of the rockery. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

C. Virginica (Virginian Spring Beauty). A low plant, 3 inches high, from a small tuberous root, bearing small, nodding, white flowers in early spring. Pretty for shady corner or the rockery. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per dozen.

CLINTONIA borealis. Needs moisture and shade, with a good depth of leaf-mold or peat. Its dark green shiny leaves, when grown to perfection, are interesting, as well as the pale yellow, small, lily-shaped flowers. It is a native of damp, cool woods, and when planted in dryer situations is liable, not to thrive. 15 cts. each; seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

COPTIS trifolia (Gold Thread). The only place for this little evergreen is in shady situations. Its shiny green leaves and pretty all-white flowers are not very conspicuous, but they thrive where others would not. Use peat or leaf-mold, with sand or loam. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen.

CORONILLA varia. Flowers pink and white. A native of Europe; hardy. 15 cts. each.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum. A first-class plant for decoration of the border or for cuttings. Free-growing, not over 2 feet high, and forms considerable of a bush, which is almost hidden with fine white flowers. Flowers very durable when cut. 25 cts. each, two for 35 cts.

COMMELINA cœlestis. About 18 inches high, bearing its handsome blue flowers in great profusion. Half-hardy, and needs a light covering of leaves or hay in winter; full sunlight. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen; seeds, 15 cts. per pkt.

C. Virginica (Virginian Day-Flower). A tall but slender, hardy perennial with blue flowers. A native of damp, rich woods and banks. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

COLCHICUM autumnale. Flowers numerous, bright purple, with long tubes; 4 inches high. Europe. 12 cts. each, two for 25 c.

C. album. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

COLLINSONIA Canadensis. 1 to 2 feet high; flowers yellow, in dense panicles. North America. Strongly scented, but agreeable. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. One of the finest hardy perennials. The large, bright, golden yellow flowers are borne in great profusion; valuable for cutting. 12 cts. each, seeds, 10 cts.



Coreopsis lanceolata.

CRINUM^{*} longifolium. A valuable species from the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers, 6 to 8 in an umbel $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; white, flushed with pink inside. Large bulbs, 50 cts. each; small, young bulbs, 20 cts.



Cyclamen.

CYCLAMEN, European. The common Swiss autumn-flowering Cyclamen. Flowers bright rose, free-blooming when established. Fine for rock-work. 12 cts. each, two for 20 cts.

C. hederifolium. A strong species, varying in foliage and in color of flowers, which are of various shades, from bright rose to deep crimson. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

DALIBARDA repens. A small, creeping evergreen, with white flowers. Plant in shade. 15 cts. each two for 25 cts.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). These thrive to a certain extent in any ordinary garden soil, but, like many other garden plants, the finest results can only be gained by giving them special care. It is necessary to work the soil to a good depth, with plenty of well-composted manure mixed in. Give each plant plenty of room. The taller species are fine for the back of the mixed border.

D. altissimum. 15 cts. each.

D. intermedium. 20 cts. each.

D. Mackianum. 20 cts. each.

D. Nuttallii. 15 cts. each.

D. hybridum. Taller; 3 or more feet high. Flowers

blue, with two lower petals bearded with white. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

D. Cashmerianum. Dwarf; 10 to 18 inches high. Flowers a distinct pale blue. 20 cts. each.

DENTARIA laciniata. A small native, blooming very early; flowers rose or nearly white. Fine for the rockery. 10 cts. each.

D. tenella. A small purple-flowered species from Oregon. 10 cts. each.

D. maxima. A native, often growing with *D. laciniata*. Flowers nearly white. 10 cts. each.

DIANTHUS (Pink). These succeed very well in ordinary rich, loamy soil. If, however, large flowers are desired, it is necessary to prepare a bed for them. It should be raised above the common level, and made up of turf-loam, leaf-mold and well-composted manure. If the soil is naturally heavy, enough sand should be used to counteract this. When large blooms are desired a portion of the blooms should be removed. This, however, is not necessary for border decoration.

D. arenarius. Flowers nearly white, tipped with pink. Northern and Southern Europe. Seeds only. 10 cts. per pkt.

D. barbatus (Sweet William). Of this splendid old-fashioned plant, I offer the following varieties:

MARGINATUS. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

MARGINATUS, DOUBLE. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

OCULATUS MARGINATUS. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

ALBUS PLENUS. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

D. bicolor. From 1 to 2 feet high; flowers solitary, white above, lead-colored beneath. Southern Russia. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

D. cæsius (Cheddar Pink). Flowers delicate rose; fragrant. Plant very glaucous. Europe. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.



Dianthus pulmaris.

DIANTHUS, continued.

- D. carthusianorum.** Flowers half an inch wide, dark pink. Plants, 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.; seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.
- D. Caucasicus.** Flowers fragrant, light pink. A little more than an inch wide. Seeds, 15 c. pkt.
- D. Corsicus.** Flowers an inch wide, light pink. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.
- D. cruentus** (Atrococcineus). Flowers bloody scarlet; small, but numerous. Eastern Europe. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.
- D. Gallicus.** Flowers white, livid at base; plant about 6 inches high. Western France. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

*Digitalis.*

- D. deltoides** (Maiden Pink). Flowers half an inch wide, rose-colored; plant about 8 inches high. Eastern Europe. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.
- D. ornatus.** 15 cts. each.
- D. plumarius** (Pheasant's-Eye). 9 to 12 inches high. Flowers nearly white, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide. Eastern Europe. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.
- D. rupicola.** Flowers half an inch wide; white. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.
- D. Seguerii.** A species from Southeastern Europe and Asia. About 12 inches high, with rosy purple flowers. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.
- D. superbus.** Pale rose-colored; fragrant, especially at night; 9 to 18 inches high. Europe and Asia. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.
- D. sylvestris.** 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.
- D. versicolor.** 15 cts. each.
- D. (a Hybrid?).** Handsome pale pink flowers an inch wide. 15 cts. each.
- D. Choice Mixed Double-flowered.** This strain has many shades, from pure white to the darkest colors. Fine, strong plants, 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.
- D. viscidus.** Flowers pink, half an inch wide. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

DICENTRA Canadensis (Dutchman's Breeches). Leaves fine and delicate; flowers nearly white, very early. 10 cts. each.

D. spectabilis (Bleeding-Heart). This fine old garden plant, a native of Siberia and Japan, is one of the best hardy perennials for borders, margins of shrubbery, etc. 25 cts. each.

DODECATHEON Meadia (Shooting Star). A charming native, 6 to 15 inches high, with rose or sometimes white flowers. Likes a rich, loamy soil, in thin shade or sun. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen; seeds, 10 cts.

D. Hendersoni. A small species from Oregon and Washington. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). This is an easy class of plants to cultivate. Any ordinary garden soil is suitable. My plants are fine and strong.

D. canariensis. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

D. grandiflora (Large-flowered Foxglove). Europe. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.; seeds, 5 cts.

D. gloxiniaeflora lilacina. 15 cts. each.

D. gloxiniaeflora rubra. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

D. gloxiniaeflora purpurea. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

D. gloxiniaeflora alba. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; seeds, 5 cts.

D. gloxiniaeflora rosea. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.; seeds, 5 cts.

D. ferruginea. Tall biennial, 4 to 6 feet high. Native of Europe. 15 cts. each.

D. monstrosa. Strong clump, 15 cts., \$1 per doz.

D. Sibirica (Siberian Foxglove). Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

D. lanata (Woolly Foxglove). 2 to 3 feet high. Leaves deep green; flowers in dense racemes, gray, downy, tip white or sometimes purplish. Eastern Europe. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS. Fine, strong plants, mixed colors. 15 cts. each.

*Dicentra spectabilis.*

DORONICUM Caucasicum. Flower-heads yellow, nearly 2 inches wide, terminal, axillary, solitary. Native of Europe and Asia. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

DRABA borealis. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

D. aizoides. 2 or 3 inches high; flowers yellow. A native of South Wales. Nice tufts, 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

DRACOCEPHALUM Altaianse. A native of Siberia; 6 to 9 inches high. Flowers blue, nearly 2 inches long. A strong-growing species, but not very showy. 10 cts. each.

D. Ruyschianum. Flowers purplish in color, 1 inch long. Height about 2 feet. A native of Europe. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

D. nigricans. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen.

ECHINOPS Ritro. 3 feet high. Flowers blue in summer; very ornamental. South Europe. Strong plants, 20 cts.

EPIMEDIIUM (Barrenwort). These hardy perennials are well suited for rock work, and like a compost of fresh loam and peat.

E. Musschianum rubrum. A native of Japan. Flowers in short close, simple racemes. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

E. sulphureum. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

E. niveum. Snow-white flowers. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

E. violaceum. A handsome variety of *E. macranthum*, with pale violet flowers; very pretty. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

EREMURUS robustus. Flowers peach-colored, in an elongated raceme. Plant 8 to 9 feet high; a beautiful and striking plant. Set about a foot deep, with some protection in winter. 80 cts. each.

ERYSIMUM ochroleucum. Flowers pale yellow, scarcely scented. A native of the Alps of Jura. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. A grand and handsome plant, suitable for any position in the flower-border. It is quite hardy and a strong-growing species, about 3 feet high with handsome, shiny, lacinated foliage and heads of amethystine-blue flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

E. bromeliæfolium. 20 cts. each.

E. planum. Flowers in blue, roundish heads. Plant about 2 feet high. Eastern Europe. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

E. multifidum. 20 cts. each.

ERYTHRONIUM (Dog's-tooth Violet). A handsome class of *hardy* low, bulbous plants. They come up in early spring, flower about the first, and disappear, except the bulb, by midsummer. Almost any light soil suits them, but they give the best results in a mixture of loam and peat. The best time for planting is in midsummer, as soon as the leaves and stems die away. These plants give the best effects when planted in groups. They do well in shade, or in positions where a little sunlight may reach them—in sheltered portions of the rockery or among shrubberies. After flowering, a top-dressing of good soil is beneficial. *Do NOT order Erythrונים in the spring; they will surely disappoint you if planted at that season.*

E. Americanum (Adder's-Tongue). A pretty early-flowering species with light yellow flowers and mottled leaves. Perfectly hardy and nice for shade, or does well in sun. 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen, \$4 per 100.

E. albidum (White Dog's-tooth Violet). A very attractive little native with white flowers, tinged with pink. One objection to it is that it divides itself by offsets to such an extent that flowering bulbs are often reduced in strength, and do not flower as freely as other species. 10c., two for 25c.

E. albidum var. coloratum. This is better than the typical plant, because it blooms more freely, and the bulbs do not exhaust themselves by division. 15 cts. each.

E. Dens-canis (European Dog's-tooth Violet). A fine species, with blotched leaves and variously colored flowers, of which the following varieties are most generally cultivated. Plant 6 inches high.

E. DENS-CANIS, WHITE. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

E. DENS-CANIS, ROSE. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

E. DENS-CANIS, VIOLET. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

E. DENS-CANIS, MIXED. 40 cts. per dozen.

E. grandiflorum. A fine, hardy species from the Pacific coast; flowers yellow or cream-colored. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.



Double Hollyhocks.

(See page 11.)

ERYTHRONIUM, continued.

- E. Smithii.** Probably a white flowered variety of *Grandiflorum*. 20 cts. each, two for 30 cts.
E. Hendersoni. A beautiful new species from Oregon, with handsome mottled leaves and rose-purple flowers. 20 cts. each, two for 30 cts., \$1 75 per dozen
E. purpurascens. A rare species from California. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

EUPHORBIA corollata (Flowering Spurge). 2 to 3 feet, high-branching, bearing many pure white bracts around the true flowers; a pretty plant, and useful for cutting. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily). These handsome, hardy herbaceous plants have solitary flowers in the axils of their bracts, forming a raceme. Their broadly ovate or cordate leaves are as attractive as the flowers. Fine for the lawn, shrubby border, beds or rock-work. The ground should be spaded to a good depth and well enriched with composted manure before planting.

- F. subcordata** (White Plantain Lily). Valuable because it blooms late in autumn. 25 cts. each.
F. Thomas Hogg. One of the very best. Foliage banded by pure white; flowers large, purplish lilac, in September. 50 cts. each.
F. undulata variegata. Foliage crinkled, variegated with white. 25 cts. each.

FRITILLARIA. Should be planted in late summer or early autumn in order to get the best results.

- F. biflora.** A Californian species. 15 cts. each.
F. pudica. Flowers yellow, an inch or more wide, solitary; plant about 6 inches high. An early-flowering species, quite hardy and pretty; comes into flower among the first. 10 c. each, \$1 doz.
F. parviflora. A species from the Pacific coast. 15 cts. each
F. recurva. Plant 18 to 24 inches high; flowers bright scarlet, stems 7 to 9 flowers each. A charming early-blooming lily-like flower. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.
F. lanceolata. 15 cts. each.
F. liliacea. 15 cts. each.

GAILLARDIA aristata grandiflora. Flower-heads yellow, 2 to 3 inches wide; plant a foot or two high. A native of the United States. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

- G. Choice Mixed.** 20 cts. each, two for 30 cts.

GENTIANA (Gentian). These are among the most beautiful of hardy plants. They need plenty of moisture during their growth, though perfect drainage is necessary. A deep, loamy soil, with stones intermixed and around the plants, is a good preparation for them.

- G. Andrewsii** (Closed Gentian). A strong-growing northern species, with blue flowers an inch long, in clusters. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.; seeds, 10 cts per pkt.

- G. acaulis.** Forms pretty cushions of glossy foliage, from which come numerous erect, bell-shaped flowers; deep blue. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; seeds, 10 cts.

- G. alba.** A pretty native species, with white flowers. 25 cts. each.

- G. asclepiadea.** 6 to 18 inches high; flowers numerous and large. A native of Eastern Europe. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

- G. linearis.** A slender branching species, with pale blue flowers. Likes moisture, peat or leaf-mold and shade. 25 cts. each.

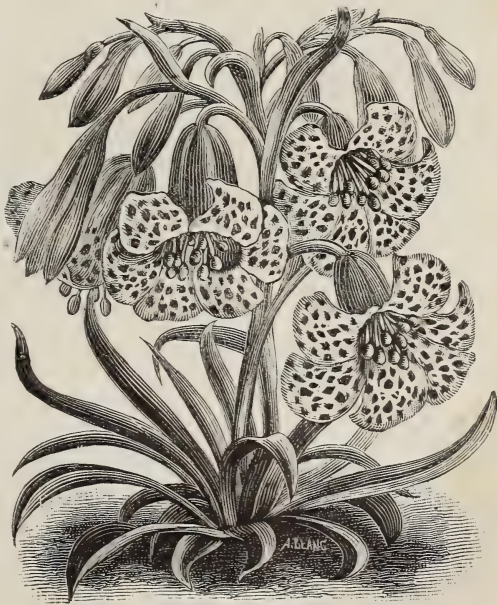
- G. Pneumonanthe** (Wind-Flower). Flowers deep blue; plants 6 to 12 inches high. A native of Britain. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

- G. puberula.** About 15 inches high; flowers clustered, bright blue. A native of dry prairies and barrens. 25 cts. each.

- G. Ætensis.** From Sicily. 15 cts. each.

GYPSOPHILA repens. 6 inches high; flowers white or pale rose. A native of the Alps. A fine rock plant. 25 cts. each.

- G. rigida.** 15 cts. each.



Fritillaria recurva.

*Helleborus niger.*

yellow. A very graceful autumnal-flowering perennial. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

HELLEBORUS niger (Christmas Rose). About 6 to 15 inches high, with large, nearly white flowers 2 to 3 inches wide. Thrives in moist garden soil, but prefers rich, well-drained but *moist loam*. It is said that a good top-dressing of well-composted manure, put on after flowering, is very beneficial. 25 cts. each, two for 35 cts.

H. purpurascens. 6 to 10 inches high; flowers purplish red, 2 inches wide. A variety of *H. odoratus*. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

HEPATICA (Liverwort). These are very charming early-flowering plants, which thrive best in a rich, well-drained soil and partial shade. They do better when left undisturbed year after year, and form larger clumps.

H. acutiloba, or angulosa. A fine species, coming into flower about as soon as the snow melts in spring. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen.

H. triloba. A fine native of our woods, coming into bloom in early spring. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. doz.

H. triloba, White. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

H. triloba, Blue. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

H. triloba, Red. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

H. triloba, Double Red. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

HESPERIS matronalis (Damask Violet, or Dame's-Rocket). Flowers various, sweet-scented in the evening; plant 2 to 3 feet high. A native of South Europe and Russian Asia. A handsome perennial; useful for borders. Fine, strong clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; seeds, 5 cts.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day-Lily).

H. Dumortieri. Orange-yellow flowers, tinged with brown. 1 to 1½ feet high. Japan and Siberia. 25 cts.

H. fulva. Flowers about 3 inches wide; plant 2 to 3 feet high. Europe. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 cts. per doz.

GERANIUM Endressii. Flowers light rose, with darker veins; plant 1 foot high. A native of the Pyrenees.

G. incisum. A handsome species from Washington and Oregon, with rose-purple flowers nearly an inch wide. It needs a covering of leaves or hay in winter. Does well in any soil. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

G. sanguineum. A nice border or rock-plant. Flowers large, deep crimson-purple, produced in great profusion all summer. Europe and Western Asia. 15 cts. each.

GEUM coccineum atrosanguineum. 20 cts. each.

GLOBULARIA nudicaulis. 6 inches high, with heads of blue flowers. Southern Europe. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

HEDYSARUM coronarium (French Honeysuckle). Flowers deep red, in crowded spikes or racemes. Plant 3 feet high; perennial. Southwestern Europe. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts; seed, 10 cts.

HELIANTHUS Maximiliani. Texas. 6 to 8 feet. This fine free-flowering species should be placed where it may have abundance of room. It flowers until late in autumn, and is not injured by the first frosts. 20 cts. each.

H. Orgyalis. Plant 6 feet high; flower-heads

*Hibiscus.*

HERNIARIA glabra. Useful for carpet work on account of its dense green foliage, which turns to a bronze-red in winter. 20 cts. each.

HIBISCUS moscheutos, Rose. This handsome malvaceous plant grows about 3 feet high, and bears many large rose-colored flowers, often 6 inches wide, much resembling a hollyhock. It is a fine bog-plant, but thrives in any good loamy or sandy soil. One of the best. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

H. moscheutos, White. Much like the preceding, but with white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

H. Californicus. Handsome large, white flowers, with reddish purple center. 25 cts. each.

H. militaris. About the same height as Moscheutos, with rose-colored flowers, but they do not expand as much as that species, and are not so showy. Moist soil. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

H. incanus. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

HOUSTONIA purpurea. 8 to 15 inches high, with numerous small, white flowers all summer. Thrives in sun and shade. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

HYDRASTIS Canadensis (Orange-Root). More interesting on account of its large green leaves and raspberry-like fruit, which lasts a long time, than for its flowers. The latter are greenish white, and not showy; but the plant does admirably in the shade, and for this reason is quite useful. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

HYACINTHUS candicans. Flowers pure white, large, funnel-shaped; drooping and fragrant racemes a foot long in strong specimens. A fine, hardy bulb; a native of South Africa. Easy of culture in any rich garden soil. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

HYDROPHYLLUM Canadense. Flowers nearly white, crowded on short pedicels; plant a foot high. Fine for moist, shaded rock-work. 15 cts. each, \$1 doz.

HYPERICUM calycinum (Aaron's Beard). Flowers large, yellow, terminal and solitary, in summer. Plant 1 foot high; a fine shrub. A native of Southeastern Europe. Does well under shade. 20 cts.

H. Richeri. 20 cts. each.

HYPOXIS erecta (Star Grass). Flowers yellow; likes partial shade. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen.

IBERIS Gibraltarica. Flowers white, usually suffused with pink or red, in corymbose heads; *early spring*. 1 to 2 feet high. A showy, handsome, but straggling, half-hardy evergreen. Needs good drainage. 20 cts. each.

I. sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). Flowers pure white, in long racemes; spring and summer; 9 to 12 inches high. Well adapted to every style of gardening, and one of the best perennials grown. Southern Europe. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts; seeds, 5 cts.

IRIS arenaria. Small; 3 to 4 inches high. Flowers bright yellow, striped with purplish brown on the claws. Hungary and European Russia. Fine for rockery or pot-culture. 20 cts. each, two for 30 cts.

I. (fragrans) biflora. Flowers bright violet-purple. A native of Southern Europe. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

I. Fischeri. Seedlings, 25 cts. each.

I. graminea. Flowers slightly fragrant, bright lilac-purple and dull yellow; two to three-flowered; May. Central and southern Europe. 20 cts. each, two for 30 cts.



Hyacinthus candicans.



Iberis.

IRIS, continued.

- I. Germanica** and **I. Kämpferi**, *Mixed*. Fine, strong plants of these two favorite sorts, \$1 per doz.
- I. prismatica**. Seedlings. Flowers bright lilac-blue; plant 1 to 2 feet high. 30 cts. each.
- I. verna**. A pretty little crested species, with yellow flowers; from North Carolina. 20 cts. each, two for 30 cts.
- I. Sibirica** (Siberian Iris). Seedlings. Flowers 2 or 3 in cluster, bright lilac-blue. Needs full sunlight, with rich, damp soil. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.
- I. versicolor**. 10 to 20 inches high, with handsome blue and white flowers. Does well in ordinary soil or in the bog-garden. Fine for planting out on margins of ponds or brooks. 12 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen, or lower rates per 100.
- I. cristata**. A charming blue-flowered species, not only on account of its flowers, but its dark, fresh green foliage is very fine. It is a free-grower, forming dense beds of dark green foliage; very fine for the rockery. Its only fault is that it sometimes spreads beyond the limits assigned to it; yet, it is not a troublesome plant to manage. 20 cts. each, two for 30 cts.

*Iris Germanica.*

JASIONE perennis. About a foot high. Leaves rather hairy; stem erect, simple; flowers blue, dispersed in large sub-globed heads. A fine perennial from Western Europe. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

KRIGIA (Cynthia) Virginica. 10 inches high; flowers yellow. 15 cts. each.

LEPACHYS pinnata. A pretty native. One of the composite family; often 4 feet high; branching. The heads are single, on the ends of the branches. The flower-heads are 3 inches or more wide, and the half-drooping habit of the long, light yellow rays gives distinction to the plant. 20 cts.

L. columnaris var. pulcherrima. Branches from near the base. 1 to 2 feet high. The drooping petals are brown-purple, banded with a yellow circle. A very pretty and useful species. Flowers on ample stems for cutting. 20 cts. each, two for 30 cts.



LEWISIA rediviva. This curious and handsome hardy herbaceous perennial is well suited for rock-work in sun, in crevices where the roots can get moisture without stagnancy. It will only produce flowers in the sun. Flowers vary, usually pink, with a nearly white center; roots said to be edible. A dry, gravelly, sunny situation suits it. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

LIATRIS (Blazing Star or Button; Snake-Root). A class of plants belonging to the natural order of composite, with purple or white flower-heads. They make quite pretty border plants, thriving in any ordinary garden soil.

L. cylindracea. Flower-heads purple, large. 15 cts. each; seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

L. pycnostachya (Kansas Gay Feather). Flowers pale purple, in dense cylindrical spikes. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

L. scariosa. Flower-heads purple, nearly 2 inches wide; plant 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

L. spicata. Flower-heads purple, sessile, in spikes 6 to 15 inches long; plant 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts. seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

LEUCOCRINUM montanum. A small plant from Northern California. One of the Lily family. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

LILIUM (Lily). Probably no genus of cultivated plants is so well known and highly prized as this. The species are among the grandest and most beautiful of cultivated bulbs. Their variously colored flowers, often agreeably fragrant, are indispensable to a well-selected collection of hardy plants. About all of the species are hardy in well-drained soil. It is well, however, as a precaution against very severe frost, to cover the bulbs in autumn. A few inches of horse-manure, well mixed with straw, as it often is when it comes fresh from the stable, makes a very good covering; besides, the rains and melting snows carry the fertilizing strength of this down into the soil before it is removed in the spring. Thus, it answers a double purpose. Occasionally there is a species that might be injured by the manure, but I have found it an excellent covering for all I have grown. Coconut fiber is also recommended, and pine needles, when available, are very good. A foot of snow is the best protection of all,

but this cannot be relied on. Two or three inches of forest leaves, with a thin layer of swale hay to hold them in place, is also good. Some of the stronger growing kinds are well suited for planting among shrubbery. In the cultivation of Lilies, the first and most important requirement is good drainage. If the soil itself is not suited to the species, it may be easily modified by the use of such mixtures as sand, peat and leaf-mold, but without the drainage all such are useless. Most Lilies prefer peat, and when this is obtainable, a mixture with loam and leaf-mold is very beneficial. It is well, however, to have it well composted. Raw peat taken freshly from the bed or bog should be used with caution. It is well not to allow the bulbs to be exposed to the air or light any great length of time; the outside scales of such exposed bulbs wither, which greatly diminishes their strength. It is, therefore, generally better to obtain bulbs fresh from the nursery, which, if packed immediately after lifting in damp sphagnum moss, will stand a journey of 8 or 12 days, and arrive in the most perfect condition. Care should be taken to plant such as quickly as possible after their arrival, and they should not be unpacked until after the soil is prepared for them. Lilies often do much better the second or third year after planting. They seem to require time to establish themselves. There are some species that may be planted with success in the spring—especially dormant bulbs, wintered in a cool cellar—but the proper time to plant all species, I believe, is as soon as they are well ripened in late summer or autumn. Such early-blooming species as *L. candidum* or *L. tenuifolium* will



Lilium.

LILIUM, continued.

give better results, I believe, when planted during the latter portion of August than at any other season, while later blooming kinds, like *L. speciosum*, would not be ripe, and should not be set until the last of October or in November, or perhaps in early spring. Most species need a good depth of soil over the bulbs; six inches is perhaps an average depth, some requiring considerable more than this and a few a little less. Before planting, the soil should be worked to a good depth below where the bulbs are to be placed.

L. auratum (Golden-rayed Lily of Japan). Flowers white, with a central band of yellow and numerous deep purple spots. Summer. Plant 2 to 4 feet high, with not rarely 20 flowers per plant, 8 to 12 inches wide when fully expanded; very fragrant. A splendid, grand species, of which there are many

varieties in cultivation. I have a fine stock of this Lily. First size, 10 to 11 inches in circumference, fine bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per dozen; second size, 8 to 9 inches in circumference, nice flowering bulbs, 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

L. auratum Wittei. White flowers. \$1 each.

L. auratum pictum. \$1 each.

L. auratum rubrum vittatum. \$1 each, two for \$1.60.

L. Boulanderi. A rare and dwarf species; a native of Oregon, with very dark red (almost black) flowers about 2 inches long, somewhat funnel-shaped, 1½ inches wide. \$1.50 each.

L. bulbiferum. This very desirable garden plant is a native of Europe. Stems 2 to 4 feet high, rigid, erect; flowers red, slightly cottony, about 2¼ inches long. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

L. Brownii. Three or four flowers, sometimes 7 or 8 inches long, partly drooping; purplish outside, white within. Stem 3 to 4 feet high. \$1 each, two for \$1.70.

L. coridion. A small plant from Japan. Flowers bright yellow, with brown spots. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

L. concolor. Flowers bright, about 2 inches long, in corymbs of 5 or 6. Stem 1 to 3 feet high; bulb small. A native of China. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

L. candidum (Madonna Lily). Handsome, large, fragrant, pure white flowers. Easy of culture; they do best when left undisturbed after they are once planted. Should be planted in late summer or early autumn. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per dozen.

L. Canadense (Common Meadow Lily). Flowers vary in color—red and yellow. Plant 2 to 5 feet high; easy of culture. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

L. cordifolium giganteum. A rare Lily from Japan. 50 cts. each.

L. catamea. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

L. Carniolicum (Carniolian Lily). Flowers bright orange-yellow, sometimes turning to scarlet; about 1½ inches long; June and July. Stem 2 to 3 feet, erect, stout. Native of Southern Europe. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

L. Dalmaticum. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

L. davuricum. Flowers umbellate or shortly racemose; beautiful scarlet. Stem 2 to 3 feet high, slender. A fine Siberian species. \$1 each.

L. elegans incomparable. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

L. elegans semiflore-pleno. 20 cts. each, two for 35 cts.

L. elegans fulgens (Batemanniae). A fine variety, having flowers blotched with red. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

L. elegans atropurpureum. 20 cts. each, two for 35 cts.

L. elegans (Thunbergii). Flowers pale scarlet, scarcely spotted, 5 to 6 inches wide. A fine Japanese species. 20 cts. each, two for 35 cts.



Lilium auratum.



Lilium superbum.

LILIUM, continued.

- L. Grayi.** This handsome native is but little known to cultivators. It is, however, an easy one to grow in well-drained, loamy soil. Height about 2½ feet. The flower is a deep, reddish orange, quite dark, thickly spotted within, nearly horizontal. The petals do not reflex like many other species. This is a distinct and very desirable species. Price, for autumn delivery, 50 cts., 2 for 80c.
- L. Humboldtii.** Stem stout, 4 to 5 feet high; bulb large, 2 to 4 inches thick. There are frequently 6 to 10 fine flowers on a stalk; flowers of a fine reddish orange color. It needs a warm, sandy soil, and requires some time to become established. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- L. Hansonii.** Stem 3 to 4 feet high, slender. Flowers reddish orange, 4 to 10 in a cluster. A rare Japanese species. \$1 each, two for \$1.60.
- L. Krameri.** Stem 3 to 4 feet high, slender; flowers large, white, slightly reddish, broadly funnel-shaped, 6 or 7 inches long. Very handsome. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.
- L. longiflorum.** This splendid species has pure white, funnel-shaped flowers, often 7 inches long; fragrant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.
- L. Leichtlinii.** 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers bright yellow, with purplish red spots within, tinged with purple outside. 60 c. each, three for \$1.50.
- L. Leichtlinii, Red.** Taller, with red flowers. 60 c. each, three for \$1.50.
- L. martagon** (Turk's Cap). Flowers dull purplish red, with numerous spots of dark purple; pendulous; often 20 flowers. Europe and Asia. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.
- L. Parryi.** This handsome species from Southern California and Arizona grows from 2 to 6 feet high, bearing pale yellow, fragrant, horizontal flowers, which are spotted with chocolate-red. It needs a moist, sandy soil, with a good mulch of peat. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.
- L. Pardalinum.** This Californian species has bright orange-red flowers, with a lighter orange center, and large purple spots on the lower half; flowers nodding. Stems 3 to 7 feet high. Fine species. 20 cts. each, two for 35 cts.
- L. parvum.** A small Californian species, 1 to 2 feet high, erect, slender; flowers bright orange-red. Likes a sandy soil. 25 cts. each, two for 40 c.
- L. Philadelphicum.** One of our common natives. 1 to 4 feet high, with 1 to 4 bright orange-red flowers. Prefers a sandy soil. 15 cts. each, three for 35 cts.
- L. superbum** (Turk's-Cap Lily). This has bright orange flowers, with dark spots; 3 to 4 inches long. Grows 4 to 6 feet high, with sometimes 30 flowers on a plant. A fine native Lily. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen, autumn delivery.
- L. speciosum album.** A very desirable Lily, with pure white flowers. Fine bulbs, wintered in the cellar, 8 to 9 inches in circumference, 20 cts. each, \$1.60 per dozen.
- L. speciosum rubrum.** An elegant late-blooming Japan Lily, 1 to 3 feet high. Fine, large bulbs, 8 to 9 inches in circumference, wintered in the cellar for spring planting, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.
- L. tenuifolium.** A small but beautiful *early*-blooming species from Siberia. 6 to 12 inches high, slender. Flowers usually solitary, sometimes two, drooping or partly erect, bright scarlet, 1½ inches long. Flowers have a waxy appearance. 30 cts. each, two for 50 cts.
- L. tigrinum** (Common Tiger Lily). Flowers bright, deep, orange-red, with numerous brown spots 2½ to 4 inches long. Stems about 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.
- L. tigrinum, Double.** 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.
- L. tigrinum splendens.** Spots or petals fewer and larger than in the others. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.
- L. umbellatum.** Flowers bright red, with black spots. 20 cts. each, two for 35 cts.

*Lilium Humboldtii.**Lilium longiflorum.**Lilium tenuifolium.*

LILIUM, continued.

L. Washingtonianum. Flowers white, fragrant, tinted with purple. 40 cts. each.

L. Wallacei. About 15 inches high, with pretty salmon-yellow flowers, erect and 3 to 4 inches wide. Autumn delivery, 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.



Lobelia cardinalis.

LINUM Austriacum (Austrian Flax). Flowers pale bluish purple. June or July. A pretty species, 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts., \$1 per dozen.

L. flavum. Flowers golden yellow, numerous, in dense branched heads. A handsome plant, not very hardy, but will withstand severe weather if slightly protected. 15 cts. each, three for 30 cts.; seeds, 10 cts.

LINARIA reticulata purpurea. 20 cts. each.

LOBELIA cardinalis (Cardinal-Flower). A fine, showy species, 2 to 4 feet high, with large, deep red blossoms, in a rather loose terminal raceme. It grows naturally in wet, boggy soils or along the margins of brooks; yet, it not only answers well as a bog-plant, but thrives in any ordinary garden soil. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100.

L. syphilitica (Great Lobelia). Much like the preceding, but with blue flowers. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.; seeds, 10 cts.

LUPINUS polyphyllus. Flowers generally dark blue; spring and autumn. Plant about 4 feet high; a native of Columbia. 20 cts. each; seeds, 5 cts.

L. perennis. A strong-growing, hardy, native perennial, with blue flowers. Likes a sandy soil. 15 cts. each.

L. Nootkatensis. Flowers blue, mixed with purple, white or yellow. Plant about 15 inches high. Named from Nootka Sound. 25 cts. each.

LYCHNIS (Rose Campion). An interesting and showy class of hardy perennial plants, easy of culture in any ordinary garden soil. A light loam suits them best. The following species are among the best:

L. Alpina. Flowers pink, in close, compact heads, half an inch wide; plant 6 inches high. A native of the Alps. 15 cts. each.

L. chalconica. Flowers scarlet, in dense corymbose clusters, 18 to 40 inches high. Russia. Thrives best in sandy loam, well

enriched with composted manure. Two for 25 cts., \$1.25 per dozen; seeds, 5 cts.

L. chalconica, White. 20 cts. each, seeds, 5 cts.

L. grandiflora gigantea. Flowers scarlet, 2 inches wide, solitary. 8 to 12 inches high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

L. diurna rosea. Flowers purplish rose, panicle terminal, many-flowered. A native of Britain. A showy and handsome species under cultivation. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

L. Haageana. Flowers bright scarlet, about 2 inches wide; summer. Said to be a garden hybrid, probably from *L. fulgens*. 20 cts. each, two for 30 cts.

L. viscaria (German Catchfly). Flowers rosy, in close heads; plant about a foot high. Native of Europe and Siberia. A pretty plant. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

L. viscaria splendens. A beautiful form, with deep red flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

MATHIOLA sinuata. 15 cts. each.

MERTENSIA Alpina. 6 to 10 inches high. Flowers light blue, disposed in close or at length loose clusters; 1 to 3 clusters per stem. A fine little Alpine. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

M. fascicularis. A species from Washington and Oregon. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

M. Sibirica. 6 to 18 inches high. Flowers purplish blue. May to July. It varies in the color of its flowers. A pretty plant. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

M. paniculata. Flowers purplish blue; terminal. Plant 1 to 2 feet high. Oregon. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

M. Virginica (Virginian Cowslip). Plant 1 to 2 feet high, with large, dark green foliage, and bearing a loose panicle of rich bluish purple flowers in early spring. If planted in spring at all, it should be early, but August or September is the better season. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

MECONOPSIS Cambrica (Welsh Poppy). Flowers pale yellowish red. Plant about a foot high. Fine for rock-work. 25 cts. each.

MIRABILIS Jalapa. This plant is generally treated as a half-hardy perennial, but the roots can be treated like dahlias and stored in the cellar. Its flowers are very variable—white, red, yellow, or striped and blotched with two or more of these. It remains a long time in bloom. About 2 feet high. A native of Mexico. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

MITELLA diphylla. A pretty little native 6 to 9 inches high, with many-flowered racemes of white flowers. Nice for the rockery. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per dozen.

MONARDA fistulosa (Wild Bergamot). 2 to 5 feet high. Flowers light purple. Common westward. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

M. punctata (Horse Mint). Stem about 2 feet high. Flowers purple, white and yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

M. splendens. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

M. villosa. 25 cts. each.

MORINA elegans. Thrives best in a little shade. Flowers pink, crowded in whorls in the axils of the floral leaves. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

MYOSOTIS alpestris Victoria (Forget-Me-Not). Fine, strong clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

CENOTHERA riparia. Flowers yellow; small, subsperate stems. 2 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

Æ. fruticosa major. Flowers deep yellow, large, having broadly obcordate petals. 2 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

Æ. Missouriensis. A low-growing, prostrate species, with very large, light yellow flowers 3 or 4 inches wide. A showy and interesting species. 20 cts. each, two for 35 cts.

ORNITHOGALUM umbellatum (Star of Bethlehem). 4 to 9 inches high. Flowers white, green in the middle outside. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per dozen.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Chinese Bell-Flower). Plant 6 to 12 inches high. Flowers large; solitary, or few at the ends of the branches. China and Japan. Good seedlings a year old. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; seeds, 10 cts.

P. Mariesii. A recently introduced form, with large flowers and dwarfer habit than the first. Good seedlings a year old, 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

PYRETHRUM aureum (Golden Feather). This variety is much used for carpet beds and edgings. The fine, thick foliage has a yellowish or golden tinge. The flower buds should be picked off whenever they appear. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

P. Tchihatchewii. Flower-heads with a yellowish disc and a pure white ray; small, solitary, on axillary stalks, 3 to 6 inches long. Early summer. Plant 2 feet high. Native of Asia Minor. Thrives nicely on slopes and dry banks. 15 cts. each; seeds, 5 cts.

P. choice Double Mixed. These comprise some of the finest double strains. 20 cts. each.

P. carneum. 20 cts. each.

P. Caucasicum. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. hybridum (Gloire de Nancy). 25 cts. each.

PRIMULA minima (Fairly Primrose). Flowers usually rose, but occasionally white, about an inch wide; mostly solitary, but sometimes two. A very small-growing species, requiring a sandy peat and loam soil. South Europe. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. denticulata. Flowers small, half an inch wide; dense, round umbels; bright lilac. Plant 8 to 12 inches high. Native of the Himalayas. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. Japonica (Japanese Primrose). Flowers vary in color—crimson, rosy pink, lilac and white, with different colored eye; nearly an inch wide. It is one of the most beautiful hardy perennials in cultivation. Shady locations in dry, rich loam suit it best. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. Sieboldii. This is a variety of *P. cortusoides*. Flowers deep rose, with a white eye; an inch or sometimes nearly two inches wide. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. spectabilis. Flowers deep rosy purple, 6 to 8 in an umbel. Stalk 3 to 4 inches high. Eastern Alps. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. Wulfeniana. A form of the preceding. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cents.



Myosotis alpestris Victoria.

POLYGALA Senega (Seneca Snake-Root). Stems two or more from a thickened, shrubby root. Attains a height of a foot or more in the strongest specimens, but 6 or 8 inches is its average height. Its flowers, which are borne in racemes, are small and white. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

POLYGONATUM biflorum (Smaller Solomon's Seal). The flowers of this plant are not showy, but its foliage is good, and it thrives well in the shade. Lasts nearly the whole summer, and is quite desirable for the shady corner. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

PODOPHYLLUM peltatum (Mandrake). A hardy perennial, with creeping roots-stalks and fibrous roots. Height about 15 inches. Has large, round-lobed, peltate leaves. Flowers nodding, almost hidden by the foliage; white, an inch or two wide. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

POLEMONIUM reptans. Flowers in loose-panicked corymbs; blue, sometimes white. April or May. Plant 6 inches high. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. Himalayense. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

P. cæruleum (Greek Valerian, or Jacob's Ladder). An elegant border plant, 2 feet high, with handsome blue flowers in early summer. 10 cts. each; seeds, 5 cts.

P. grandiflorum. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. flavum. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

POTERIUM muricatum. 10 cts. each.

POTENTILLA (formosa) Nepalensis. Flowers yellow, about an inch wide. Plant a foot high. Himalayas. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

PENTSTEMON, Choice Mixed. In this class are included the very finest and most showy varieties. My stock of them is composed of fine, strong seedlings twice transplanted, and in just the condition to produce the greatest display the coming season. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

P. spectabilis. 2 feet high. Flowers bluish purple; corolla an inch long. June. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. Hartwegi. Plant 2 feet high. Flowers scarlet or blood color. Corolla shortly dilated upwards; 2 inches long. June. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

PHLOX. Among the hardy perennials of this genus are some of the best garden plants. The dwarf species, like *Subulata* and its varieties, are very useful for rock-work. The taller kinds, like *Paniculata* and *Maculata*, produce some of the most delicately colored flowers, varying from pure white to dark red and purple. They are easy of culture in any good garden soil.

P. amoena. The flowers of this pretty species are in compact corymbs, purple to pink, or seldom white. Stems simple. 6 to 15 inches high. Virginia to Florida. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

P. frondosa. This is a variety of *P. subulata*, very vigorous, with lilac-rose flowers. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. maculata, or decussata. Hybrids. Among these are some of the finest and most delicately colored varieties in cultivation. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

P. Nelsoni. This is still another form of *P. subulata*. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. nivalis. A white-flowered form of *P. subulata*. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. pilosa. A pretty native; grows along borders of thickets. 12 to 18 inches high. Slender flowers, purple or rosy red. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. reptans. This is a low species, forming dense beds of its dark green foliage, which at flowering time is often hidden by the large rose-purple flowers. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. subulata (Ground or Moss Pink). This creeping and tufted species grows in broad mats. Likes dry, sandy soil. The rose-purple flowers are very fine in their season. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

PÆONIA Chinensis. Various shades. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.



Pentstemon.

*Mixed Pansies.*

PANSIES, Mixed, Mammoth German. In about 20 of the finest sorts, among which are White Queen, Gloriosa Perfecta, Purple Mantle, Mixed Giant, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Striped Mixed, Dark Colors, Little Red Ridinghood, Large Spotted Mixed. Seeds from the very finest specimens, 10 cts. per pkt.

PAPAVER nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). A fine variety, with rose flowers. My plants of this were very fine when they went into the winter, and I anticipate a fine display next summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

P. croceum. A Siberian variety of Nudicaule, with orange-yellow or saffron-colored flowers, large and showy, with the petals slightly waved at the margin. Plant 8 to 15 inches high. This plant, grown from seed last spring, began flowering in October, and continued to bloom until buried in snow. Perfect flowers were gathered after the ground had frozen an inch deep. Strong plants 20 cts., two for 35 cts.

P. Orientale (Oriental Poppy). Flowers deep scarlet, usually with a dark purple spot at the base of each petal, 6 inches or more wide.

Early summer. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. Native of Armenia. One of the showiest hardy perennials. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts. Seeds, 10 cts.

P. nudicaule, Choice Mixed Colors. In this we have a mixture of all the best shades, from the darkest to the lightest. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. Seeds, 10 cts.

P. nudicaule, White. 25 cts. each.

PARDANTHUS Chinensis (Blackberry Lily). 3 to 4 feet high. Loosely many-flowered. Orange-yellow, mottled above with crimson-purple spots. Needs a rich, sandy loam soil and sheltered situation in winter. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

PARNASSIA asarifolia. Flowers white. Leaves large, kidney-shaped. 12 cts. each, two for 20 cts.

P. Californica. A Californian plant, as yet but little known in cultivation. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

PULMONARIA mollis. Flowers blue. In April or May. A native of Europe and Siberia. Closely allied to the genus Mertensia. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

RANUNCULUS macranthus. From Oregon. 15 cts.

R. Bloomeri. An Oregon species. 15 cts. each.

RHEXIA Virginica (Meadow Beauty). Flowers bright purple, in cymes. July and August. Stems 6 to 12 inches high. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

RHEUM (Wild Rhubarb) **palmatum angustum.** Flowers in a leafy panicle. Height 5 feet. Asia. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.; seeds, 10 cts.

R. officinale. Flowers small, greenish, collected into dense spikes. Stem 8 to 10 feet high, leafy and much branched. A stately plant. Thibet. 20 cts. each.

RUDBECKIA laciniata. 2 to 7 feet high, with large yellow flowers with dark purple centers. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

R. (Newmanii) speciosa. Flower-heads 2 to 4 inches wide, orange colored, with black-purple center. A fine plant 2 to 3 feet high. 25 cts. each.

SANGUINARIA Canadensis (Blood-Root). An early-blooming hardy perennial, with large heart-shaped leaves and a white flower over an inch across. Fine for the shady corner or parts of the rockery. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts, \$1 per dozen.

*Pardanthus Chinensis.*

SAPONARIA ocymoides (Rock Soapwort). This elegant hardy, trailing perennial is a native of Switzerland, Italy, etc. Flowers red or pink, in panicked bundles. Very fine in ornamentation of rock-work. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; seeds, 5 cts.

SAXIFRAGA Burseriana. One of the finest and earliest of this genus, producing in early spring, in the open air, large, pure white flowers, on scarlet stalks 2 to 3 inches high. Buds brick-red before expansion. Needs a warm situation in comparatively dry soil. 20 cts. each, two for 35 cts.

S. Rocheliana. Flowers white, corymbose; summer. A native of Austria. Rock-work. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

S. Virginensis. A small native, with white flowers in early spring. 8 cts. each, 70 cts. per dozen.

SEDUM Anacampseros. Flowers violet, numerous; stems creeping. Siberia. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

S. Ibericum. This is a small, slender form of *S. stoloniferum* of Caucasus. Flowers white. 25 cts. each.

S. Maximowiczii. Flowers in a dense, flat, spreading cyme; yellow. Late summer. Stems erect, about a foot high. Japan. 15 cts.

S. maximum. Flowers white, rarely white, half an inch wide. Plant about 2 inches high. A densely tufted perennial. A native of Europe. Also found on the summit of Mt. Washington. 25 cts. each.

S. Nevii. A fine species from the south. Flowers white, forming dense tufts or mats. Fine for edging or the rock-garden. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

S. ternatum. Stems spreading. 3 to 6 inches high. Flowers white. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

S. spectabile. Flowers numerous, half an inch wide, pink, in flat-topped cymes. Stems 1½ inches to a foot high. Probably a native of Japan. 15 cts. each.

SENECIO aureus (Golden Ragwort). 1 to 3 feet high, with numerous bright golden yellow flowers. Bogs, moist ground, or in ordinary soil. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen.

SILENE acaulis (Cushion Pink, or Moss Campion). Flowers pink, or rarely white, half an inch wide. Plant about 2 inches high. A densely tufted perennial. A native of Europe. Also found on the summit of Mt. Washington. 25 cts. each.

S. Elizabethæ. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

S. Pennsylvanica. 4 to 8 inches high. Flowers pink. 25 cts. each.

S. pumila. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

S. rupestris. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

S. Schafta. Flowers purple; erect. Peduncles bearing 1 or 2 flowers. from June to October. 6 inches high. A native of Prussia. A fine little plant. 15 cts. each; two for 25 cts.

S. Virginica (Fire Pink). Flowers deep crimson, few and loosely cymose. Stems 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

SYNTHIA rubra. A native of Oregon. Two for 25 cts.



Saxifraga Burseriana.



Silene.

- SOLDANELLA minima.** Flowers suffused with lilac-purple, striped within. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.
- S. Alpina.** Flowers bell-shaped, purple, nicely fringed. Leaves small and round. It grows on the snow line, and even flowers through the melting snow. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.
- SOLIDAGO nemoralis** (Golden-Rod). Flowers very bright yellow, beginning early in August. Racemes dense, at length recurved. Common in dry, sterile fields. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.
- STACHYS lanata.** Flowers striped, in many-flowered whorls. Leaves very thick and soft. Stalk and leaves clothed with dense wool. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.
- SMILACINA stellata.** A foot or more high. Leaves dark green. Flowers white, in a raceme. Fruit striped with dark red. Will grow in shade or sun, or in the bog. 15 cts. ea., \$1 per doz.
- STYLOPHORUM diphyllum** (Celandine Poppy). A fine, early-blooming plant growing a foot high, and forming fine, large clumps of dark green foliage, among which come numerous large, showy yellow flowers. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.
- THALICTRUM minus.** Flowers yellow, green, drooping in lax panicles. Summer. Northern Europe. Fine foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.
- THERMOPSIS Caroliniana.** A fine native of the state from which it takes its name, about 2 feet high, having bright yellow flowers along the upper part of the stalk. 25 cts. each.
- T. Thabacea.** 25 cts. each.
- TIARELLA cordifolia** (False Mitrewort, or Foam-Flower). A plant of much beauty in leaf or flower; quite hardy; easily increased, and thriving in almost any soil and position. Fine for the shady corner, shady or sunny portions of the rockery, or, if not too dry, in the full sunlight. Flowers creamy white, star-shaped, on stems well above the foliage. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
- TRADESCANTIA Virginica** (Spiderwort). This is a fine decorative plant for naturalizing among shrubbery, along the margins of woodland walks, etc. They form fine, large clumps 10 to 18 inches high, and bear numerous terminal umbels of large, light blue flowers in great profusion. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts., \$1 per dozen.
- TROLLIUS** (Globe-Flower). One of the most attractive groups of early spring flowers. They like plenty of moisture and thin shade.
- T. Asiaticus.** 12 to 18 inches high. Flowers dark yellow. Siberia. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.
- T. Europæus** (Golden Ball). 6 to 24 inches high. Leafy. Flowers pale yellow. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.
- T. giganteus.** 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.
- T. laxus** (American Globe-Flower). Flowers somewhat resemble those of the buttercup, but are larger and lighter. It is an early bloomer. Likes moisture and shade. 15 cts. ea., two for 25 cts.
- TUNICA saxifraga.** Flowers pink. A small, hardy perennial from Central and Southern Europe. Thrives in any light soil. Fine for planting on rock-work and in front of the mixed border. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen; seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.
- TRITONIA (Kniphofia) Burchelli.** Flowers scarlet and yellow, tipped with green 18 inches high. South Africa. All of these species like a light, sandy soil, with a liberal top-dressing of well-composted manure. This species is one of the largest. 10 cts. each.
- T. Rooperi.** Flowers orange and turning yellow. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.
- T. uvaria grandiflora** (Red-hot-poker Plant). 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.
- T. coralina.** 25 cts. each.



Tritonia (Kniphofia).

TRILLIUM (American Wood Lily, Indian Shamrock, or Three-leaved Nightshade). These early blooming perennials are useful for shaded situations. They are among the first to appear in spring, and their dark green leaves are pretty after the flowers are past. They like a moist, well-drained soil, with an abundance of leaf-mold or peat worked into it. Early autumn is the best time for plan ng, yet it may be successfully transplanted in the spring, if taken before it has much growth.

T. cernuum. This species has a nodding white flower. Grows about 15 inches high, and bears a large bright red berry in fruit. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

T. erectum (Purple-flowered Trillium). A common species in cold woods, with medium-sized purple flowers and large, rhomboid, dark green leaves. Fine for cool, shady situations. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

T. erectum album. A fine variety, with white flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

T. sessile. 6 to 12 inches high. Flowers dark purple, not very showy; but the large, usually variegated deep green leaves are among the handsomest. 20 cts each, two for 35 cts.

T. sessile, var. Californicum. I am greatly pleased with this plant. The large, almost pure white petals are very fine, and the foliage is large and rich, making a nice background to the flower. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen

T. nivale (Small White Trillium). The earliest species. 2 to 4 inches high. Petals white. 20 cts. each, two for 30 cts.

T. grandiflorum. This is generally considered the finest species. It is really a charming plant, blooming in early spring and bearing a large, pure white flower, which when fully expanded is not rarely 3 inches wide, turning to light rose with age. 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen. Price per 100 or 1,000 upon application.



*Trillium
grandiflorum.*

TRILLIUM, continued.

T. recurvatum. A western species, with brown-purple flowers and green leaves, blotched with white. 20 cts. each, two for 30 cents.

T. ovatum. A small white-flowered species from Oregon. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

T. stylosum. I am very much pleased with this plant. Although not so large as *T. grandiflorum*, its flowers and foliage are more durable. At first the flowers are white or pale rose, but with age turn to a darker shade, and this change is not the change of decay. They retain their full freshness long after the change. The flowers last a long time, and then the three good-sized leaves last after those of other sorts are dried up and gone. All points considered, it is one of the best species. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

UVULARIA grandiflora (Bellwort). 12 to 18 inches high, forking above, numerous light green leaves and light, pendent flowers. Fine for shaded locations. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

U. perfoliate. Smaller. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

VERBASCUM Chaixii (Nettle-leaved Mullein) Flowers yellow. Plant 3 feet high. South and Central Europe. 12 cts. each.

V. phoeniceum. Very effective free-growing perennial, producing many erect spikes, 2 feet in height, thickly set with white, purple, rose and red flowers. 12 cts. each.

VIOLA Canadensis. The Canada white violet is one of our prettiest species. It is often 18 inches or more high, branching and bearing numerous white and purple flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

V. pedata (Bird's-foot Violet). Flowers purple-blue. Likes dry, sandy soil and full sun. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

V. pedata var. **bicolor.** A fine variety of the above, with the flower violet. 12 cts. ea., \$1 per doz.

V. pubescens. A common wild Violet, with yellow and white flowers. 15 cts.

V. Alpestris. A charming little plant a foot or so high, bearing an abundance of white and yellow flowers; very pretty and desirable. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

VERONICA paniculata. Amethystine-blue flowers in loose, many-flowered racemes. 3 feet high. Southeastern Europe. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

V. incana. Flowers blue, in racemes. Plant 2 feet high. Native of Russia. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

V. longifolia sessile. A fine Japan species, 2 to 4 feet high, with beautiful, amethystine-blue flowers; handsome. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

V. repens. A low, creeping species. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

V. spicata. Flowers bright blue, in a dense spike. Europe. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

V., Mixed Sorts. 15 cts. each.

V. gentianoides. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle, or Bear's Grass). 4 to 8 feet high. The leaves form a rosette at the base 1 to 2 feet high. Flower large, creamy white, borne in a branching panicle, often 200 on a plant. Well suited to city door-yards or lawns; of a distinctly tropical appearance when in flower. 20 cts. each; seeds, 10 cts.

ZYGADENUS venenosus. 10 cts. each.

Z. paniculatus. 10 cts. each.



Viola pedata.

Hardy Terrestrial Orchids.

This charming group contains some of the most showy hardy plants in cultivation. The Cypripediums, for example, are some of them—very easy to manage, and exceedingly attractive when in flower. No class of plants has more admirers, and all who have had the pleasure of seeing them growing well have been struck with the lovely and varied coloring of some of this family. To see them growing in their habitat, where nature has placed them, is a treat which comparatively few can enjoy, but with a little trouble we may have the pleasure of their flowers at home in our gardens—a treat well worth its cost. The Cypripediums and some others are suited to pot-culture, and, with now and then an exception, fare well.

TREATMENT.

(a.) Plenty of moisture, in peat and loam, and in the shade; answer well for bog-plants.

(b.) Always moist loam, peat and leaf-mold; well-drained, shady situations.

(c.) Heavy calcareous soil, or mixed with fine limestone.

(d.) Good yellow, sandy loam, leaf-mold, partly shaded and moderately moist.

APLECTRUM hyemale (Adam and Eve, or Putty-Root).

(d.) One of our native Orchids, which is not as showy as some, but quite interesting on account of its manner of growth. The root is composed of two or more connected bulbs, from which comes, late in autumn, a single dark green leaf. This lasts until the next spring, and dries down about the time of flowering, or soon after. Very hardy. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CYPRIPEDIUM acaule (Stemless Lady's-Slipper). (b.) This is another handsome native, producing flowers 2 inches in length; handsome rose. Stems 6 to 8 inches high. Suited to well drained fissures of rock-work. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

C. arietinum (Ram's-head Lady's-Slipper). (a.) A pretty little native of our northern swamps, growing among and under evergreens. Petals and sepals brown; lip veined with white and red. Needs well drained, moist, sandy soil, in shade; a mixture of peat is beneficial. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

C. candidum (Small White Lady's-Slipper). (b.) A rare native species, nearly a foot high, with single flowers; white and greenish white. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

C. calceolus (English Lady's-Slipper). (c.) Bears 1 to 3 large blossoms. Sepals and petals brownish purple; sack of clear, bright yellow. Fragrant. A fine species, about a foot high. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

C. Californicum. 80 cts. each.



Habenaria fimbriata.
(See page 30.)

CYPRIPEDIUM, continued.

C. montana (occidentale). (*d.*) This charming little Lady's-Slipper is a native of Northern California and Oregon, and in New England needs a good protection of leaves during winter. Its delicate white and purple flowers, often two on a stem, are among the most charming 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

C. parviflorum (Small Yellow Lady's-Slipper). (*a, b, or d.*) One of the best native Orchids. 6 to 15 inches high, with one or more bright yellow flowers. The deep brown-purple, spiral petals contrast very nicely with the yellow lip; fragrant. Does well in sandy soil, with a mixture of peat or leaf-mold; likes some shade. One of the best hardy Orchids for permanent planting. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

C. pubescens (Large Yellow Lady's-Slipper).

(*a, b, or d.*) Resembles the Parviflorum, but is larger. Does well in almost any soil; likes some shade. I would recommend this plant as one of the easiest to manage, and as one of the most permanent when well set. It should be in every collection of hardy plants. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

C. spectabile (Showy Lady's-Slipper). (*a.*) This is the grandest of all Terrestrial Orchids. The flowers are borne on leafy stems, 2 feet or more high. The sack is much inflated, of a deep rose-purple or almost white, while the sepals or petals are white. Quite as well suited for forcing as it is for growing out of doors, in a moist, shaded situation in peat. Fine, strong plants, that will bloom the first year, 20 cts. 30 cts., 40 cts. and 50 cts. each, according to the number of flowering stalks per plant.

GOODYERA pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain). Reticulated leaves, which are very pretty, are clustered at the base, from which springs a stalk a foot or 18 inches high, terminating in a close spike of white flowers. The flowers are pretty enough in their season, but the leaves, lasting fresh through the winter, are very attractive. Needs shade and peat or leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

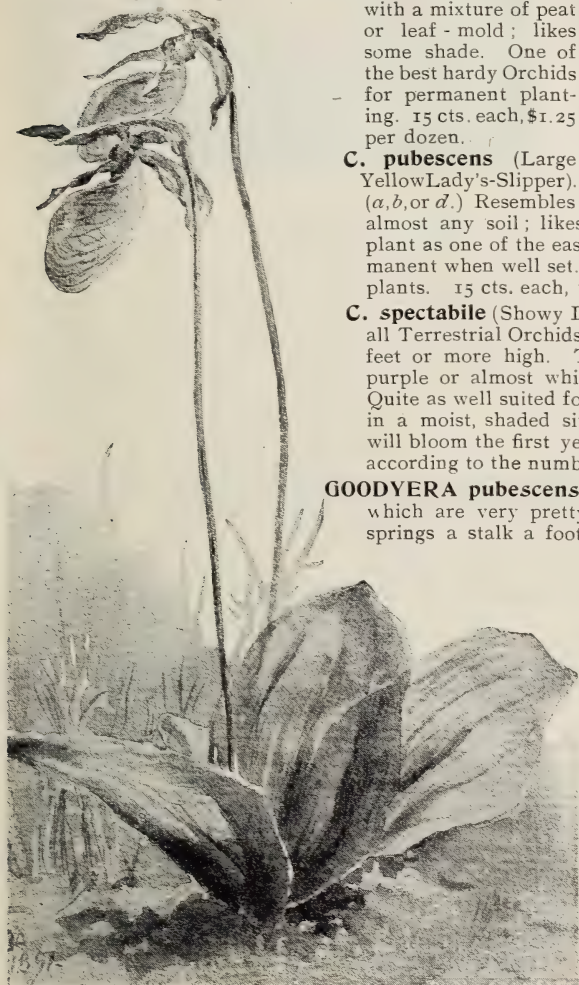
G. repens. Is similar in some respects, but smaller. It is an easy plant to grow in the shady corner. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

LIPARIS liliifolia (Twayblade). (*d.*) 3 to 4 inches high, with light green leaves and a short raceme of purple flowers. Fine for moist, shaded banks. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

SPIRANTHES cernua (Ladies' Tresses). Stems naked, about a foot high, bearing a dense, twisted spike 2 to 5 inches long, of white flowers. Grows naturally in moist, sandy meadows or pastures, and likes sun. 12 cts. each, two for 20 cts.



Amaryllis. (See page 30.)



Cypripedium acaule.

HABENARIA Hookeri. (*d.*) This native Orchid is more interesting on account of its two large, deep green leaves, which lie close to the ground. The spikes of greenish white flowers are not showy. 15 cts.

H. virescens. 10 to 20 inches high, leafy throughout; flowers dullish green, not showy. Wet places. 10 cts. each.

H. ciliaris (Yellow Fringed Orchis). (*a.*) One of the best American species. Bright orange flowers. Fine plants for autumn delivery, 20 cts. each, two for 30 cts.



Milla biflora.

H. lacera (Ragged-fringed Orchis). (*a.*) Bogs or wet thickets. Not a showy plant, but useful. 15 cts. each.

H. dilatata. (*c.*) Pearly white fragrant flowers. Fine plants for autumn delivery, 20 cts. each, two for 30 cts.

H. fimbriata. Handsome purple flowers. 15 cts. each. (See cut, page 28.)

H. psycodes. (*a.*) Much like the preceding, but later. Moist thickets. 15 cts. each.

Southern and Mexican Bulbs.

Suited to spring planting. They are lifted in autumn just after frost, and, after being well dried, the bulbs are stored in a warm, dry place.

CALOCHORTUS Bonplandianus. This large Mexican species is one of the finest. It is quite different from the California species, because it is so late in starting in the spring. It is wintered like tigridias, in a warm, dry place, and planted about the middle of May. It produces in great profusion—often 15 or more per bulb—large, dark purple and yellow, partly drooping bell-shaped flowers, on stems of good length. The flowers keep well when cut. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

AMARYLLIS formosissima (Jacobean Lily). A large Mexican species, with cardinal red flowers. 15 cts. each.

BESSERA elegans (Mexican Coral Drops). Its coral-like flowers are in umbels, bell-shaped, 10 to 15 per plant. Stems 1 to 2 feet high. Needs dry, sandy or gravelly soil and sun. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

MILLA biflora (Mexican Star-Flower). A fine Mexican summer-flowering bulb. A group is almost invariably in bloom after the middle of summer until frost. Flowers waxy white, star-shaped, two inches wide, durable, slightly fragrant. 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.



Habenaria dilatata.

COOPERIA Drummondii. Cooperias have almost white, amaryllis-like flowers and grass-like leaves. Should be treated like tigridias. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per dozen.

C. pedunculata. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

C. Oberwetteri. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

NEMASTYLIS Brunnea (Triangle Flower). A pretty little plant, recently discovered by Mr. Pringle in Mexico. 12 or 15 inches high, with several drooping, bell-shaped flowers, light purple outside and yellow-purple and silvery white within; about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

N. flava. Has pretty light yellow flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

N. geminiflora. A species from Texas. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

TG RIDIA conchiflora. Handsome large, yellow flowers, spotted with crimson. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per dozen.

T. grandiflora (*T. pavonia*). Has a large and showy bright crimson flower, with variegated yellow center. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per dozen.

T. pavonia liliacæa. This charming new variety was offered by some of our seed firms at 50 cts. per bulb last spring. It is the finest Tiger flower I ever saw. The peculiar combination of colors is difficult to describe. Fine, large bulbs, 10 cts. each, two for 15 cts.

T. pavonia alba. This is a large white and reddish purple-flowered variety usually sold as *T. grandiflora alba*. One of the handsomest. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per dozen.

T. pavonia rosea. A beautiful rose-tinted variety, found in an old Mexican garden by Mr. Pringle, the botanical explorer of Harvard University. I have the entire available stock of this old plant. 40 cts. each.

T. Van Houttei. 2 or 3 feet high, with 10 to 60 purple and lilac flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, in long succession; the greatest bloomer of any bulbous plant I ever saw. The flowers are not striking on account of their color, but upon examination they are very beautiful, and are borne in great abundance until killed by frost. 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen.

OXALIS Hernandezii. Handsome divided leaves and an abundance of light, rosy flowers. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per dozen.

O. decaphylla. Flowers deep rose-purple; very pretty. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per dozen.

O. latifolia. Handsome variegated leaves and light rosy flowers. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per dozen.

ZEPHYRANTHES concolor. This is not a very free bloomer, either in its Mexican home or in cultivation, but its light yellow flowers are very delicate in color, shaded with green outside; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

Z. Lindleyana. About 8 inches high, with handsome rose-purple flowers an inch or more wide. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

Z. rosea. One of the most showy flowers; charming rose purple, lasting a long time. 15 cts. each.

Z. sessile. A variable species, quite free in flowering, of easy culture. The flowers vary in size and color from almost white to dark, rosy purple. 15 cts. each.

Z. striata. A fine little plant, with white flowers tinged with rose, 1 to 3 inches wide, on very short stems. The flowers keep coming for a long time, and are quite durable. 6 cts. each, 40 c. per doz.



Tigridia.



Zephyranthes.

Hardy Ferns.

There are said to be about 2,500 species of Ferns in the world, but the greater portion of these are tropical species. Probably not more than 50 or 75 of all this number would be hardy enough to withstand our northern winters—at least, be successfully grown as hardy plants. The farther north we get, the fewer the number of species. There are about 120 specimens on the Isthmus of Panama, while the whole of North America north of Mexico contains scarcely 150 species. Those that are hardy make very fine foliage plants. There is a great diversity in their sizes and forms, and the smaller species are well suited to go into shaded rock-work, while other tall-growing species may be used in shaded or partly shaded parts of the garden. The *Osmundas*



Hardy Fern.

are tall-growing, strong species. A group of six or more of these planted in a well-prepared soil make a fine display the second or third year after planting. If the soil is moist, by using a mulch about them they may be grown in the sun. The Ostrich Fern, *Onoclea struthiopteris*, can also be treated in the same way, but the soil must be kept moist. Peat, leaf-mold and sand make good mixtures. Ferns require good drainage as well as moisture, and any preparation of soil without drainage is useless.

ADIANTUM pedatum (Maiden-Hair). This charming native is too well known to need description. Attains a height of about 1 foot, forms large tufts or clumps, is quite hardy and easy of culture when once established. It likes a moist, drained, gravelly or sandy soil, with leaf-mold and shade. Its young buds are so tender that it should be set in early spring, or in autumn. Fine clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

ASPIDIUM aculeatum, var. **Braunii**. This beautiful Fern is found growing in cool, mountain ravines, usually along the margins of mountain brooks. The fronds grow in a circle often 2 feet by 6 inches wide. It is a chaffy and hairy Fern, easy of culture when once established. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.



Aspidium acrostichoides.

ASPIDIUM, continued.

A. acrostichoides (Christmas or Dagger Fern). One of the most common and valuable Ferns of New England. Its evergreen fronds are already extensively used by the trade in bouquets and other decoration. Grows about 2 feet high. Needs a moist, well-drained soil. Will live in either shade or sun. Fronds evergreen. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

A. cristatum. 1 or 2 feet high. Fronds about 3 inches wide. Autumn delivery. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

A. cristatum var. **Clintonianum.** This is a much larger form of the above, often 4 feet high. Quite easy of culture. 15 c. each, \$1 per doz.

A. Boottii. This tall, narrow-fronded species is a native of our ash swamps, growing with such plants as *Habenaria psycodes*. It likes shade, peat and moisture. A charming hardy Fern. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

A. Goldianum (Goldie's Wood Fern). Not rarely 4 feet high, with fronds a foot or more wide. One of the finest Aspidiums. The bright green fronds often have a yellowish tinge early in the season, before they have attained full size. Later they are darker and duller. It likes a moist, well-drained, loamy soil, with partial shade. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

A. marginale (Evergreen Wood Fern). A large, evergreen species, quite common and very useful. Fronds thick, with a bluish tinge, and are very durable. Cut specimens will keep a long time. Fronds 1 to 2 feet high by 3 to 5 inches wide. Its home is rich, rocky, sheltered hillsides, but any shaded, well-drained situation suits it, and it can be grown in the sun. Small plants are fine for the rockery. Very useful for planting rocky, shaded slopes. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

A. munitum. This, the Dagger Fern of the Pacific coast, a fine ornamental species, needs a light covering in winter. 20 cts. each, two for 30 cts.

A. noveboracense. A medium-sized, delicate, hardy Fern, with fronds over a foot high; very thin and frail. Needs shade and a well-drained, sandy soil, with leaf-mold,

for its proper culture; very pretty. 10 cts. each.

A. rigidum var. **argutum.** A Fern from the Pacific coast. 20 cts.

A. spinulosum. This, with its various forms, such as var. *intermedium* and var. *dilatatum*, is a pretty group, with finely divided, delicate, evergreen fronds, 1½ feet high by 4 or 5 inches wide. It is nice for cool, shaded locations, and easily grown. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

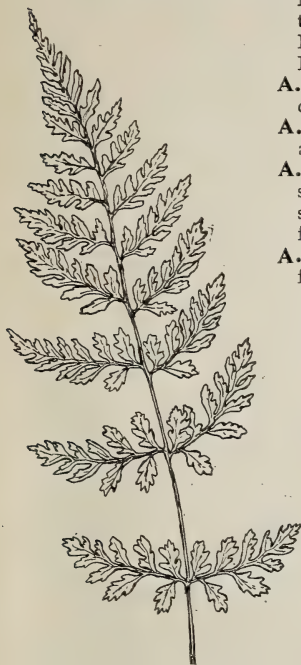
A. thelypteris. Varies much in different localities. Fronds erect, about 2½ inches wide. A good Fern for the border of bogs or moist, peaty soil. Likes leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

ASPLENIUM angustifolium. One of our best native Spleenworts, with tall, narrow fronds, often more than 3 feet high. It likes shade and a moist, rich soil. 20 cts. each.

A. ebeneum. 9 to 15 inches high, growing mostly in rocky soil. A pretty little Fern with slim fronds, quite distinct from most hardy sorts. Likes a thin shade. Valuable for rock-work. 10 cts. each.

A. Filix-femina (Lady Fern). 1 to 3 feet high. Foliage fine and delicate. Sun or shade, if given sufficient moisture. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

A. Filix-femina Michauxii. A narrow form of the Lady Fern. 1 to 2 feet high, with erect fronds. Does well in the sun, in moist, loamy or sandy soil. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.



Cystopteris fragilis.



Dicksonia pilosiuscula.

*Osmunda Claytoniana.*

CHEILANTHES vestita. A pretty Fern 6 to 12 inches high, with dark green, hairy fronds. Grows in clefts of rock. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera (Bladder Fern). Fronds not rarely 2 feet in length. Widest at the bottom of the frond, from which it tapers to the top. A fine Fern for the rockery or shady corner. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen.

C. fragilis (Brittle Fern). Much smaller. 4 to 10 inches high, finely divided. A common but very delicate little Fern. One of the best for the small rockery; also, is admirably adapted for growing in Fern cases. (See cut, p. 33.) 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per dozen.

DICKSONIA pilosiuscula (Hay-Scented Fern). This is the Fern which is so abundant in the mountain pastures of the White and Green mountains. It has delicately divided fronds 2 feet high, and forms dense beds. Easy of culture in moist, gravelly or sandy soil, in sun or shade. It is a valuable species for many localities. 15 c. ea., \$1 per doz.

LYGODIUM palmatum (Climbing Fern). 1 to 3 feet high. Stalks slender and twining. Fine, established plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

ASPLENIUM, continued.

A. thelypteroides (Silvery Spleenwort).

About 3 feet high, with fronds twice as long as its stalks. Nice for the shady corner. Likes moisture and rich, peaty soil. 15 cts. each.

A. trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort). A delicate little Fern, with fronds 3 to 5 inches long. Nice for sheltered pockets of the rockery. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

BOTRYCHIUM Virginianum (Moonwort). A fine and interesting Fern in two parts—the fruiting segment extending much above the sterile, the latter more durable and handsome. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus (Walking Leaf). A fine little Fern for shaded rockwork. It grows naturally in black leaf-mold, on shaded rocks, in 1 to 3 inches of soil. Good tufts, 15 c. each, \$1.25 per doz.

CRYPTOGRAMME acrostichoides. A small Fern, native of the Pacific coast. 6 or 8 inches high, with handsome, finely divided, light green fronds. Needs a little protection in winter. 20 c. each, 2 for 30 c.

*Polypodium vulgare.*

ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). 1 or 2 feet high. Likes moisture, and will live in sun or shade. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

O. Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). Sterile fronds 4 or 5 feet high, in large specimens 6 to 9 inches wide. A fine, stately Fern, the sterile fronds growing in a circle, the fertile, which are much shorter and unlike the sterile, coming from the center. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

OSMUNDA regalis gracilis. A narrow-leaved variety of the Royal Fern. 2 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

O. cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 3 to 5 feet high, with handsome, large fronds. A stately Fern. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

O. Claytoniana (Clayton's Flowering Fern). 2 to 4 feet high. Fronds clothed with loose wool when young. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PELLÆA atropurpurea. 6 to 15 inches high, with dark purple stems and twice divided fronds. Grows in shaded situations on dry, calcareous rocks. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. gracilis. 3 to 6 inches high. Grows on shaded, calcareous rocks. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

PHEGOPTERIS polypodioides (Common Beech Fern). This is a pretty little Fern for the shady corner, with small, three-sided fronds. It spreads from creeping root-stalks, and forms nice, compact masses. A graceful little Fern. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

P. hexagonoptera (Hexagon Beech Fern). This is a larger species than either of the others, but somewhat resembling them in outline. It is very easy of culture, and will bear more light than some Ferns. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

P. Dryopteris (Oak Fern). More slender than the preceding, but quite as delicate and handsome. It dries down in early autumn. Needs shade, leaf-mold, or peat. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

POLYPODIUM vulgare (Common Polypody). Fronds evergreen, small; 5 to 7 inches long, a little more than an inch wide. Suited to rock-work. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

WOODSIA ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia). Fronds 2 to 7 inches high, growing in small, dense tufts. Grows naturally on exposed rocks in the sun. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

W. obtusa. Fronds 6 to 12 inches high, twice divided. A native of rocky banks and cliffs, in shade or sun. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

WOODWARDIA angustifolia (Netted Chain Fern). 12 to 18 inches high by 3 inches or more wide. A bog Fern, yet it does nicely on moist, sandy or gravelly soil. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

W. Virginica (Virginian Chain Fern). A taller species than the first; grows in wet swamps and bogs. This Fern is a true bog plant, and should be used as such. It grows in sunny portions of the bog. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.



Woodwardia Virginica.

Collections of Hardy Ferns.

MY SELECTION.

Twelve distinct species, suited to rock-work: one of each, \$1.25: two of each, \$2: six of each, \$5. Twelve distinct species of taller-growing kinds, suited to the shady corner, for level culture: One of each, \$1.25; two of each, \$2; six of each, \$5.

Vines and Climbers.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper, or American Woodbine). This fine native is too well known to need detailed description. It is perfectly hardy, and a quick grower. Fine for covering trellises or stone walls. Its beautiful green foliage turns to a charming dark red in autumn. It likes a rich, peaty soil, and responds quickly to high fertilization. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen; seeds, 8 cts. per pkt., 15 cts. per oz.

ARISTOLOCHIA siphon (Dutchman's Pipe). A fine climbing vine, with large, dark green leaves. Flowers shaped like a pipe, purple and green. 25 cts. each.

APIOS tuberosa (Wild Bean). A tuberous-rooted climber. Flowers purple. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

AKEBIA quinata. A handsome twining shrub, which needs to be covered in winter. Pretty when trained to a trellis or when rambling over other shrubs. The

fragrant, purplish brown flowers are in axillary racemes. 15 cts. each.

CELASTRUS scandens (Bitter-Sweet). A handsome, twining shrub, with dark green foliage and handsome, orange-colored fruit. Fine for covering old walls, stone heaps or any similar object. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.; seeds, 5 cts. per pkt., 10 cts. per oz.

CHIOGENES serpyllifolia (Running Birch). A small, prostrate, creeping evergreen. Needs a cool, moist and sheltered place, in peat or leaf-mold. A bog-vine. 10 cts. each.

CLEMATIS crispa. This is a southern species, with large, light purple or lavender flowers. One of the best. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

C. coccinea (Scarlet Clematis). A fine southern species, with scarlet flowers. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

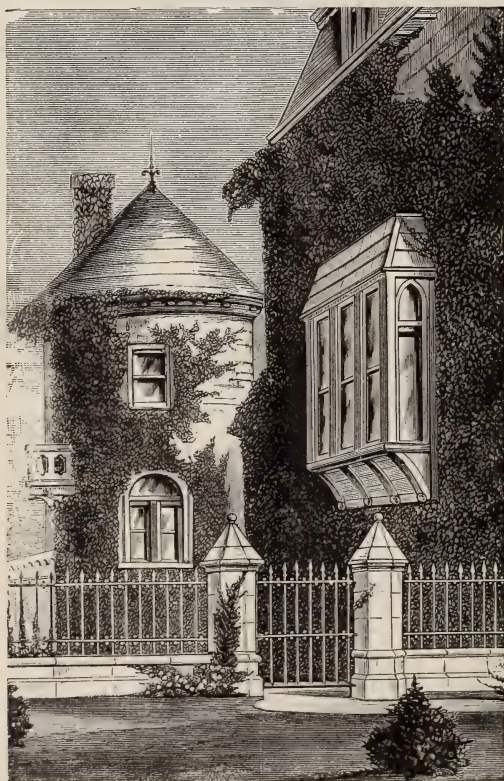
C. vitalba (White Vine). Sometimes called Traveler's Joy. Flowers white, sweet-scented. Fruit tailed. A hardy species from Europe and Western Asia. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.; seeds, 5 cts.

C. viticella (Vine Bower). Flowers large, drooping; blue, purple or rose-colored. Europe and Asia. Hardy. 20 cts. each; seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. Jackmanni. Handsome, large, dark purple flowers. 35 cts. each.



Apios tuberosa.



Ampelopsis.

*Clematis Jackmanni.***CLEMATIS, continued.**

C. virginiana (Virgin's Bower). This common native is a very hardy, fast-growing species, with pretty white, fragrant flowers, followed by the attractive feather-tailed fruit in autumn. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. paniculata. One of the handsomest species in cultivation, of strong, climbing habit; often 12 feet high, and covered with white, fragrant flowers. A fine species; a native of Japan, and quite hardy. 50 cts. each.

C. ligusticifolia. A species but little known. From Oregon. 40 cts. each.

C. graveolens. A small, hardy, climbing species, from Chinese Tartary. Flowers pale yellow, solitary, of medium size. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

C. Viorna (Leather-flower). Flowers large, drooping, purple-yellow inside. A hardy native. 25 cts. each.

C. tubulosa (Davidiana). This species does not properly belong to the climbing, twisting class. The stem is erect, almost woody, 2 to 3 feet high. The flowers are blue, with a long, slender tube. A native of China. Hardy. 35 cts. each.

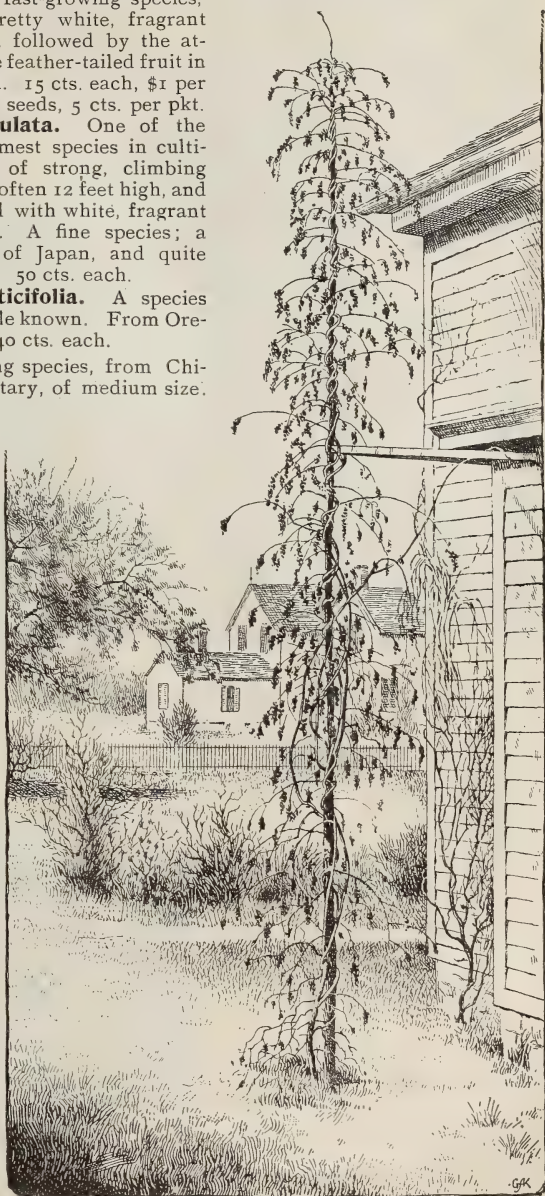
C. integrifolia. Plant 2 feet high. Flowers nodding. Sepals blue. Eastern Europe. 20 cts. each, two for 35 cts.

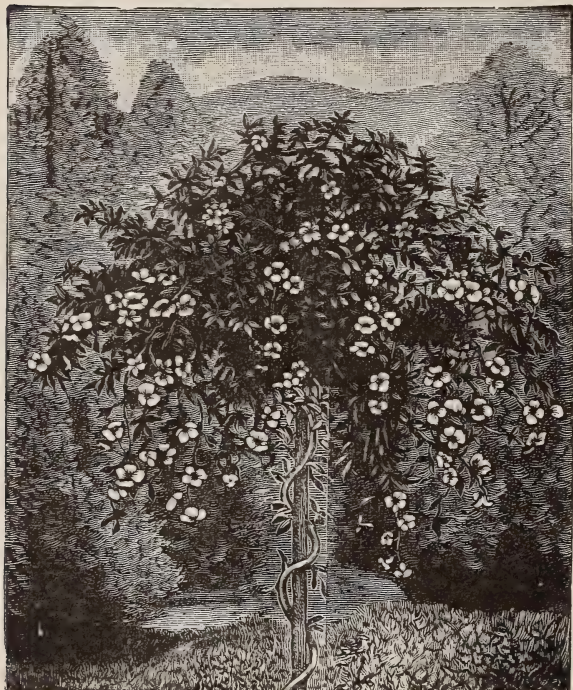
DIOSCOREA villosa (Wild Yam). Interesting when in fruit, chiefly on account of its queer seeds. Twines on bushes. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

EPIGÆA repens (Trailing Arbutus). It is a little difficult to establish this plant, but its beauty, fragrance and early season for flowering make it well worth the extra trouble. Small plants, with plenty of soil adhering to their roots, will generally live in a cool, shaded, but well-drained situation. 25 cts. ea.

SHORTIA galacifolia. This fine creeping evergreen has but recently been introduced. The leaves are roundish, slightly notched and shiny; dark green stems, creeping just below the surface of the soil. Flowers white, about an inch wide. Needs light, sandy soil, with plenty of peat mixed in, and thin shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

LONICERA Belgica. 20 cts. each.

*Celastrus scandens.*



Tecoma (Bignonia) radicans.

WISTARIA Chinensis (Chinese Kidney-bean Tree); Flowers large, not odorous, produced in great profusion on established plants. Native of China. 15 cts. each.

W. magnifica. Flowers odorous, in racemes; 4 to 6 inches long, 2 to 3 inches in diameter; light blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

MITCHELLA repens (Partridge berry). A small, trailing evergreen, scarcely woody, with small, roundish, evergreen leaves and fragrant, white flowers, followed by the scarlet fruit, which lasts through the winter. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

TECOMA (Bignonia) radicans (Trumpet-Creeper). This species has orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped, showy flowers. A tall climber, which will not flower until it attains considerable size and age. 20 cts. each, two for 30 cts.

VINCA minor cærulea (Periwinkle). A pretty little, half-shrubby plant, with prostrate stems, dark and evergreen leaves. A native of Europe. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

VITIS æstivalis (Summer Grape). This is the species that climbs to the tops of tall trees. Requires a dry, sandy or gravelly soil. 20 cts. each; seeds, 6 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per oz.

V. riparia (Common Frost-Grape). Fine for covering old walls, stone-heaps, etc. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt., 15 cts. per oz.

V. vulpina (Scuppernong Grape). Native of North Carolina and Georgia. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.



Clematis crispa. (See page 36.)

Shrubs and Small Trees.

ACER Pennsylvanicum striatum (Striped Maple). A small and slender tree, with striped bark. 20 cts. each, two for 30 cts.

A. spicatum (Mountain Maple). A tall shrub, which forms good-sized clumps. 15 cts. each; seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

AZALEA nudiflora. A handsome, native shrub, 2 to 10 feet high. It forms clumps. The flowers are very handsome, and vary in color from nearly white to dark purple. 20 cts. ea., \$1.50 per doz.

A. viscosa (White Honeysuckle). 4 to 10 feet high, with white flowers. 25 cts. ea., \$1.50 per doz.

ANDROMEDA polifolia. This charming little evergreen is only 10 or 12 inches high, with numerous small, pale pink, bell-shaped flowers. Two for 25 cts., 75 cts. per doz.

ALNUS incana (Common Alder). 15 cts. each.

A. communis. 15 cts. each.

AMELANCHIER Canadensis (Shad-bush). A very ornamental tree, sometimes 30 feet high, with a profusion of white flowers, in racemes, in early spring. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

AMORPHA fruticosa (False Indigo). Flowers dark, bluish purple. Shrub about 6 feet high. Carolina. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

BERBERIS Neuberti. A cross between the *Mahonia aquifolium* and *Berberis vulgaris*. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

B. Thunbergii. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

B. vulgaris purpurea. Purple-leaved form. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

BETULA alba (European White Birch). 2 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

B. lutea (Yellow Birch). About 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.; seeds, 5 cts. pkt.

CERCIS Canadensis (American Judas-tree). A small tree 12 to 20 feet high, with an abundance of small red flowers. 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

CORNUS alternifolia. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt., 10 cts. per oz.

C. Sibirica. Handsome, light red bark. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

C. paniculata. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. sanguinea (Dogberry). Branches pale purple. Flowers greenish white. Europe and Northwestern Asia. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

C. stolonifera (Red Osier). This shrub has bright, reddish purple bark, which makes it attractive in the winter. Forms large clumps. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.; seeds, 6 cts. per pkt., 10 cts. per oz.

C. circinata. One of the best species, and has the largest leaves. 20 cts. each; seeds, 8c. per pkt.

C. florida (Flowering Dogwood). 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

CORCHORUS Japonicus. Flowers yellow. A small shrub. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

CEANOTHUS Americanus (New Jersey Tea). Low. 1 to 2 feet high, with pretty panicles of white flowers. 15 cts. each.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

CYTISUS capitatus. Flowers yellow, numerous at the ends of the branches. Europe. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.



Cornus.

DEUTZIA crenata. 4 to 8 feet. Japan. Flowers white, in raceme-like panicles. A handsome shrub. 15 cts. each.

DESMODIUM Japonicum. 15 cts. each.

DAPHNE Mezereum (Spurge-Flax). A slender, deciduous shrub. 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers red, distributed over the branches in threes. Europe. 15 cts. each.

FORSYTHIA suspensa. The few yellow flowers are scattered on slender branches. A graceful shrub. It does well either as a climber against a wall, or treated as a bush in open shrubbery. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

F. viridissima. Flowers yellow. A native of Japan. 20 cts. each.

GENISTA tinctoria (Dyer's Greenweed). Flowers in spicate racemes. Plant 1 to 2 feet high, with round, erect branches and smooth, lance-shaped leaves. A native of Europe and Northwest Asia. 15 cts. each, 3 for 30 cts.

HYDRANGEA arborescens (Wild Hydrangea). Flowers white, with an agreeable odor, in flat corymbs. Strong and vigorous shrub. About 4 feet high. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

ILEX verticillata (Winterberry). A pretty shrub, 4 or 5 feet high. Chiefly ornamental on account of its handsome scarlet fruit, which stays on nearly all winter. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.; seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

LABURNUM vulgare (Golden Chain). Flowers yellow, in simple, pendulous racemes. Southern France to Hungary. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

LIGUSTRUM Iboia (Privet). A pretty shrub, with round, slender twigs and white, salmon-shaped flowers, followed by shining black berries. Japan. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

L. Japonicum. A strong-growing evergreen shrub, with white, slightly fragrant flowers. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum). Seed, 5 cts. per pkt.

LONICERA ciliata (Fly Honeysuckle). 2 to 4 feet high. Flowers yellowish green. 20 cts. each.

L. oblongifolia (Swamp Honeysuckle). 2 to 5 feet high, with cream-colored flowers and light green, oblong leaves, and reddish purple berries. Fine in cultivation. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts., \$1 per dozen.

LEDUM latifolium (Labrador Tea). About a foot high, with pretty cymes of white flowers and woolly leaves. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip-tree). Small plants, about a foot high. 10 cts. each.

MYRICA cerifera (Wax Myrtle). Small plants, 15 cts. each, two for 25 c.

M. gale (Sweet Gale). Good, established plants, 15 cts. each, two for 25 c.

PYRUS arbutifolia (Chokeberry). A medium-sized shrub, with small, shining leaves, handsomely tinted in autumn. Flowers pretty, white, followed by black fruit. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

RUBUS odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). A pretty shrub in cultivation. 4 feet high, bearing numerous dark purple flowers and large green leaves. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

RHUS copallina. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

R. aromatica (Fragrant Sumac). About 2 feet high, with light yellow flowers and red fruit. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac). 15 cts. each, two for 25 c.; seeds, 6 c. pkt.

RHODORA Canadensis. Flowers showy, rose-purple, appearing before the leaves. A low shrub, which forms large clumps. Likes moisture and peat. 25 cts. each.

STAPHYLEA trifolia (Bladder-Nut). 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

SAMBUCUS racemosa (Red-berried Elder). 20 cts.

SPIRÆA opulifolia. A fine, vigorous shrub, with handsome foliage and white flowers, in flat heads. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

S. Douglasii. An Oregon species, with rosy flowers. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

S. Van Houttei. 15 cts. each.

S. Billardi. 15 cts. each.



Spiræa.

*Viburnum opulus.*

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus pauciflorus (Snow-berry). This little shrub is valuable for planting on dry banks and bluffs. It does finely almost anywhere, but will grow on the verge of cliffs, or where the soil is very thin. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen.

SYRINGA Josikæa. 25 cts. each.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). 15 cts.

S. Emodi. 15 cts. each.

TAXUS Canadensis (Ground Hemlock). A low evergreen. Does well in the shade of taller trees, in a moist soil, but will not thrive in the sun. 20 cts. each.

T. baccata (Common European Yew). 15 cts. each.

TILIA Americana (Basswood). Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

VIBURNUM opulus (High Cranberry Bush). Flowers in good-sized white cymes, followed by light red fruit. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

V. pubescens. 25 cts. each.

V. acerifolium. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.; seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

V. dentatum (Arrow-wood). Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

V. lentago (Sheep-berry). Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

PRUNUS serotina (Wild Black Cherry). Seeds, 8 cts. pkt.

P. Americana (Wild Red Plum). Seeds, 10 cts. pkt.

P. Pennsylvanica (Wild Red Cherry). Seeds, 10 cts. pkt.

P. Virginiana (Choke Cherry). Seeds, 6 cts. pkt.

Roses.

Roses like a good, rich, deep loam. There is little danger of getting the soil too rich. Shallow, sandy or gravelly soils are not suited to them. When it is necessary to plant in such as these, an artificial soil should be made by taking out a foot and a half of this natural soil, and filling in with rich, heavy loam. The hardy sorts are best transplanted in October. Tea varieties, or other tender sorts, which need protection in winter, are best planted in spring.

Anne de Diesbach. Large, brilliant, crimson, fragrant flowers. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

General Jacqueminot. Fragrant, large showy flowers, of a bright velvety crimson shade. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

Madam Plantier. Flowers large, very double, pure white. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

Paul Neyron. Flowers very large, clear, deep rose, very double and full. 25 cts. each, two for 40 c.

Climbing Roses.

Baltimore Belle. Flowers large, compact and fine; of a pale bluish color. Very double and in clusters. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

Russell's Cottage. Flowers dark crimson; very double and full. A great bloomer. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

Anne Maria. Flowers double, in clusters; rosy carmine, shaded pink. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

Tea Roses.

Catherine Mermet. Delightfully fragrant. Flowers large and full; silvery, satiny rose. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

Marechal Niel. Large, highly-perfumed flowers. Finest of the yellow Roses. 25 cts. each.

Moss Roses.

Glory of Mosses. A beautiful variety, very fragrant and mossy. Flowers deep rose-carmine, very double, of good size. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

Comtesse de Murinais. A very handsome Rose; one of the best. Flowers pure white, large, full and fragrant. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.



The Bog and Water Garden.

WATER LILIES and other aquatics are often grown in tubs sunken in the ground. Ponds or pools are, of course, much better where they are to be had, and with wet or boggy places bordering them, bog-plants can be grown. When these wet margins have only a clay or sandy soil, better results can be obtained by adding six inches of peat as a top dressing, which makes a pretty fair depth for bog-plants. But before this is done, all grass and sedge roots should be eradicated. Many bog-plants do not require peat, but will grow in any wet, sandy or other soil which is always moist; others require not only peat, but need some shelter from the winds, such as low trees or tall shrubs afford. Most of the species herein mentioned do not need this protection from winds; yet, a few such bog-shrubs would be quite in place if planted among and around them. Such water-loving species as *Azalea viscosa*, *Alnus incana*, *Ilex verticillata*, *Lonicera oblongifolia*, *Ledum latifolium*, *Myrica gale*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Pyrus arbutifolia* and *Rhodora Canadensis*, though they do well planted in moist garden soil, are found growing naturally in bogs and swamps. For the margins of bogs there are few more attractive shrubs than *Cornus stolonifera* or *C. Sibirica*. Among the vines that may be used for moist grounds along brooks, etc., are *Clematis Virginica* and *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. *Vitis riparia* is also common along the banks of streams, and climbs over bushes and trees, making a good companion for the Virgin's Bower and Woodbine.

In planting water-lilies and most other aquatics, a good, rich soil should be provided if the best results are looked for. A mixture of heavy, dark soil and well-composted cow-manure is good. The plants should be well embedded in the soil under the water. For Sarracenias, a mixture of peat and leaf-mold in any wet, sandy soil will answer. The location should not be too cold. If the moisture is furnished by cold springs, the plants should not be set very near them. Most aquatics need still water. They do not like a current or the disturbance of strong waves.

Bog and Aquatic Plants.

AQUATICS MARKED WITH A STAR (*).

ACORUS Calamus (Sweet Flag). The long, light green leaves are quite pretty, especially as seen growing naturally. It is a bog-plant or sub-aquatic, but will live in moist garden soil. Height, 2 to 4 feet. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

A. Calamus variegatus (Variegated Sweet Flag). Does well in either moist or dry soils. A fine variegated plant. 20 cts. each.

BUTOMUS umbellatus* (Water Gladiolus). This handsome hardy aquatic is very easily grown along the margins of shallow water or on muddy banks. Flowers in umbels, rose-colored. A native of England and Ireland. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

CALLA palustris (Water Arum, or American Calla). This little native somewhat resembles the cultivated calla, both in leaf and flower. It is a bog-plant, and likes a peaty soil and moisture, and will thrive in sun or shade in the right soil. 12 cts. each, two for 20 cts.

CALTHA palustris (Marsh Marigold). Every one who has seen this plant in its profusion of golden bloom in early spring will remember it. It is the most lavish of its color of any of our wild flowers. Broad patches of solid bloom are scattered along the meadow brooks wherever it has established itself. For low ground, where there is plenty of moisture, it is one of the best. It forces well in pots. 35 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

C. palustris flore-pleno. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

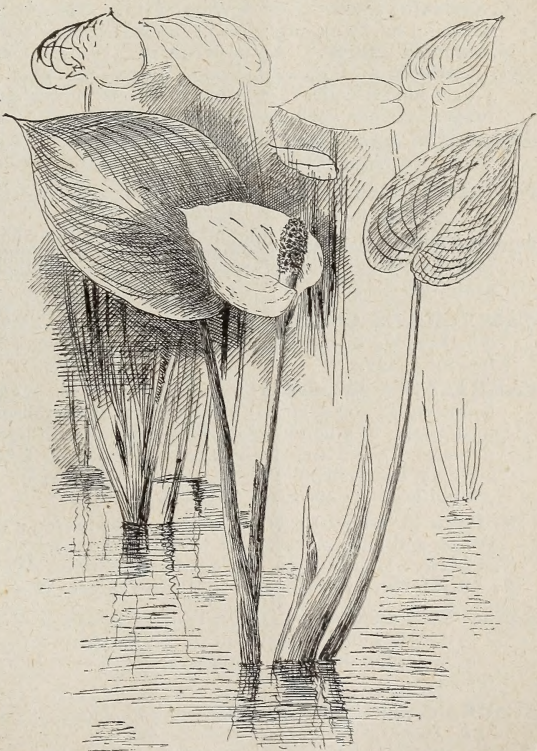
DARLINGTONIA Californica (California Pitcher Plant). This is one of the finest of Pitcher Plants, and can be grown in wet sand and peat. If protected with a few leaves, it stands our New England winters very well. It makes a fine pot-plant. Good plants, well set with buds, 30 cts. each, two for 50 cts.

DIONÆA muscipula (Venus' Fly-Trap). A curious and interesting carnivorous plant from North Carolina. Flowers white. Does well in wet sand or sand and peat. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

DECODON verticillatus (Swamp Loosestrife). A rather pretty sub-aquatic, with recurved stems and sessile, lanceolate, opposite or whorled leaves. Flowers rose-purple, not large. Likes a peaty soil. Fine for margins of ponds. Plants for autumn delivery, 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

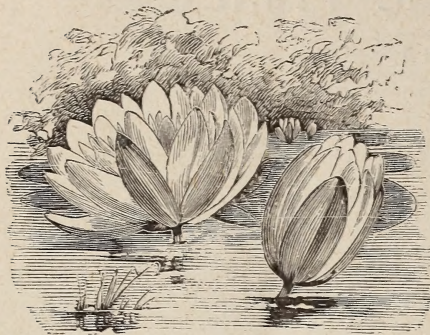
HOTTONIA palustris* (Water Violet). A handsome plant, which thrives in shallow ponds. Flowers lilac, with a yellow eye, somewhat like the primrose in shape, and one of the primrose family. A native of Europe and West Siberia. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

HYDROCHARIS Morsus-rana* (Frogbit). Flowers rather large; inner portion white, outer segments pale green. Leaves entire, orbicular, cordate at base, about 2 inches wide. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per dozen.



Water Calla.

IRIS pseudo-acorus (Yellow Iris, or Water Flag). Flowers large, almost scentless, bright yellow and orange-yellow. Stem stout, 2 to 3 feet high. Europe and Western Asia. A fine bog-plant. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.



Nymphaea odorata.

HELONIAS bullata. When not used as a bog-plant, this rare and local species needs moist sand or a soil that will always contain moisture. Its height is 1 to 2 feet, bearing a short, dense raceme of rose-purple flowers. 25 cts. each.

LIMNANTHEMUM Nymphæoides.* A very beautiful and hardy aquatic. A native of Britain. Flowers yellow, in summer. Leaves opposite, cordate, orbicular. 12 cts. each, two for 20 cts.

NUPHAR advena* (Yellow Pond-Lily). Flowers yellow. Leaves large, with a deep sinus. 20 cts. each.

N. luteum.* Flowers yellow, slightly scented, a little above the water. Leaves 8 to 12 inches across, deeply two-lobed at the base. 20 cts. each, two for 35 cts.

NYMPHÆA alba* (European White Water-Lily).

Flowers 4 to 6 inches wide, white, scentless. Leaves deeply cordate, entire, smooth. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

N. odorata* (Sweet-scented Water-Lily). Flowers white, often tinged with red; sweet-scented. A beautiful hardy species; one of the best for our cool northern waters. 20 cts. each, two for 35 c.

N. odorata minor.* A smaller form. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

N. reniformis.* (Tuber-bearing.) Leaves reniform, orbicular, 8 to 15 inches wide. Flowers white, 4 to 7 inches wide, faintly but deliciously sweet-scented. Root-stalks creeping, bearing oblong tubers. 20 cts. each, two for 35 cts.

ORONTIUM aquaticum.* Flowers small, yellow. Leaves large, velvety green above, lighter below. Should be planted in 6 to 10 inches of water. 15 cts. each.

PELTANDRA Virginica (Water Arum). A good bog-plant, with long, petioled, calla-like leaves and greenish flowers. 15 cts. each.

PONTERDERIA cordata* (Pickerel Weed). An interesting aquatic. Grows in shallow water. Has long, petioled, heart-shaped leaves and a dense spike of violet-blue, ephemeral flowers. 25 cts. each, two for 40 cts.

RANUNCULUS Cingua (Greater Spearwort). Flowers handsome, yellow, 2 inches wide. Leaves 9 inches long by nearly an inch wide. A native of Europe, in marshes and ditches. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

SARRACENIA purpurea (Pitcher Plant). This handsome native of our northern bogs is one of the handsomest, and probably the hardiest, of Sarracenias. The leaves or pitchers are, when exposed to sunlight, of a handsome reddish purple, with light green spots; 2 to 6 inches long, clustered at the base. From among them comes the naked flower-stalk, 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single nodding, deep purple flower 1½ to 2 inches wide. One of the best of bog-plants; also, fine for pot-culture. 12 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

S. flava (Trumpet-Leaf). Flowers yellow, often 4 or 5 inches wide. Leaves 10 to 30 inches long, yellow and purple. Plant in wet sand or peat. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

S. rubra. Leaves short, clustered at the base. Wet sand or peat. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

S. variolaris. Leaves taller and more slender than those of Rubra. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

SAURURUS cernuus (Lizard's-Tail, or American Swamp-Lily). Flowers white, in a dense spike 4 to 6 inches long, nodding at the end. Stem 1 to 2 feet high. This plant is more suited to the sand bog than to peat. It grows along the wet margins of ponds and streams. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

SYMPLOCARPUS foetidus (Meadow-Cabbage, or Skunk-Cabbage). This plant is useful on account of its large, green foliage, and because it grows in wet, boggy soil. The flower is not very showy, and the plant exudes a disagreeable odor similar to that of the skunk. However, it is a fine bog-plant, perfectly hardy, and easy of culture in a peaty soil. 20 cts. each, two for 35 cts.

Please Take Notice,

That there is hardly a day between April and December when some of the plants herein offered might not be successfully transplanted. Those early-blooming ones, which disappear, except their roots, by midsummer, if planted as soon as their stems and foliage die will establish themselves and give much better results the following spring than if the transplanting is left until just before winter. Nearly or quite all herbaceous perennials may be set in autumn, and if this is done early, in time for them to get a good start before winter, so much the better. This Catalogue is, therefore, a Spring, Summer and Autumn list, and those who are not ready to order now should preserve it for future use.



Symplocarpus foetidus.
(See page 44.)